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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 190 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1913 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	1100
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina ...	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep r. ture.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	11th Octr.	19th Oct
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamosiita	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Inaba Maru.		6180	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, *Manager*,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan...	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb...	21st Feb...
City of Calcutta. ... A&C	7680*	12th Mar...	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar...	....
City of Manchester .. A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April...
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April.
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham A& C	7475	27th May .	25th May...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1001	489	806
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via .. Marseilles out.. from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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326.

SHIPPING.

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INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 13th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 16th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 17th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (weekly).

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th October, calling at Musact, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. *(Weekly.)*

S.S. "BARJORA" 3164 tons, on Tuesday, 14th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PUNDUA.....3305 Thursday, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA 3413 ,, 30th October.
†PURNEA.....3306 ,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA. 3418 Thursday, 27th Nov.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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Bombay.

13th October, 1913.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

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CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
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25 delicious oranges Rs. 2; 25 dessert apples Rs. 3; 25 red bananas Rs. 1-8; 50 table plaintains Re. 1; 6 fresh pomfrets in ice Rs. 4; 3 boxes desert dates Re. 1; 3 lbs. stewing figs Re. 1; 5 lbs. fresh walnuts Rs. 2; 4 lbs. delicious Bombay hulwa Rs. 2; 200 choice Bombay ducks Re. 1; hamper of English vegetables Rs. 3; (Carr. paid; if "Chronicle," named).

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0554

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WANTED.—An ASSTT. PROFESSOR of English to teach F. A. Classes. Pay up to Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply stating qualifications, age etc., to

THE SECRETARY,
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0580

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST as a working or sleeping partner to invest Rs. 25,000 temporary in a sound and well paying concern on sound securities. Best terms given. For full particulars apply Box No. 87, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0587

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R. N. MOHORIKAR,
Karbhari, Jawhar State,
Thana Dist.
Jawhar, 7th October, 1913.

WANTED—A really good Clerk, who must have had former experience in a Regimental Office and be a proficient typist. Pay according to qualifications. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted to the ADJUTANT, Bihar Light Horse, Muzufferpore.

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WANTED HD. MISTRESS, Graduate or qualified Experienced Undergraduate, for Mofussil Girls' Eng. Sch. One knowing French, Chemistry preferable. Apply

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ONE Universal pattern Regulation Saddle with holsters, complete, by John Leckie, London, little used. Rs. 80.
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TO LET—Large unfurnished Room with bathroom, verandah, E. L., Fans, Rs. 50. Another small room Rs. 15.—Apply "C.S.," WHITE HOUSE, III Floor, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET—AIRY AND SPACIOUS residential quarters and office rooms at 56/60 Parsee Bazar Street, suitable for European and Eurasians. Rents very moderate. Apply to.

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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED that on and after the 10th instant the payment of monies due in connection with the General Average of S. S. "Netravati" of 4th April, 1911, will be made on application to the B. S. N. Co., Ltd., 120, Frere Road.

For the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
120, Frere Road,
Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, will commence work in the Elphinstone College Building, Bombay, at 8 a.m. on the 22nd October, 1913. Candidates for admission should apply to Mr. K. S. AIYAR, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Aiyar will also attend at the Elphinstone College from 8 to 10 a.m. on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October. The fee payable for the first term will be Rs. 40.

Poona, 7th October, 1913.
W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD., LONDON.

THE SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., Ld., LONDON, HEREBY NOTIFY that New Shares will be issued to existing ordinary shareholders pro rata, one share for every ten shares held but no allotment can be made to holders of less than 10 shares. Payments for New Shares can be made to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, in one sum of £3/6 per share on or before 16th October or by instalments of £1; per share on or before 16th October, £1/5/ on or before 17th November, £1/1/ on or before 10th December, 1913.

Share Warrants to BEARER must be deposited with the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China before 12th October. 0587

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company at Girgaum, on MONDAY the 28th OCTOBER, 1913, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the question of re-opening the business of the Company from Kartika Shudha I, the first of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended from the 7th of October, 1913.

By orders of the Board of Directors,
V. N. APTE & Co.,
Secys. Treas. & Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1913. 0586

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KAMAKURA MARU," having arrived on the 11th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Managr,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

NOTICE.

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—

Kodibag, near Karwar, on the 11th November, 1913.
Teak logs 57,250 cft., teak poles 2,089, sissum logs 840 cft. and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 10,725 cft.
Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 18th November, 1913.
Teak logs 11,000 cft., sissum 400 cft., and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 42,000 cft.

For further particulars apply to Undersigned.
A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. Kanara.
Karwar, 23rd September, 1913.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE, Co. Ld.,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. Rahim Joosab & Co., the Secretaries of the Company, having resigned as Secretaries from the 7th, inst., Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co., have been appointed Secretaries of the Company, as and from that date.

The Directors also assure the Shareholders and Policy Holders that the Company, will not suffer loss through the failure of the Credit Bank.

Dated, the 10th day of October, 1913.
By order of the Board,
A. HUSEIN & CO.,
Secretaries.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by THE AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of STATIONERY required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1914.

2. Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, and should be addressed in sealed covers to THE AGENT, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, superscribed "TENDERS FOR STATIONERY."

3. Forms of Tender which also contain the Specification and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and Contracts let) can be had on payment of Rs. 2 from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.
Office of The Superintendent of Stores,
Perambur, 7th October, 1913.

NOTICES:

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF SUGAR per S. S. "LIGHTNING" from MAURITIUS are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 10th current and will discharge in Dock.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey damaged bags. No survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RY. CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR 1914.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Oils, Waste and Tallow to the above Railway for the year 1914, and will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to 12 noon on the 6th November, 1913.

Full particulars together with tender form may be obtained from the STORE-KEEPER, Secunderabad, on payment of British Rupee one.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 546 of 1913.

RE ASANANDS DHARAMDAS, a partnership firm, until lately carrying on business as Commission Agents at Barbharga Mohollo Bombay, and Karachi and otherplaces; adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas abovenamed Asanands Dharamdas a partnership firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent, do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated, 11th day of October, 1913.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 11th October, 1913.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the will of Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG TURKHAD late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

RADHABAI widow of Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG TURKHAD deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chowpatty without the Fort, of Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are herby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of October, 1913.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
0588 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-ern Fast Ex-press. 1,2,3. H.M. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-ern Fas Ex-press. 1,2,3. H.M. H.M.
21-0 21-45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	3-30 6-45
23-30 6-55 Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	6-0 21-20
1-23 .. Arr.	Meerut Cantt.. Dep.	2-11 ..
3-27 .. Arr.	Saharanpur .. Dep.	23- 5 ..
9- 7 .. Arr.	Lahore .. Dep.	20-20 ..
15-50 .. Arr.	Rawalpindi .. Dep.	13-32 ..
20-13 .. Arr.	Peshawar Cantt. Dep.	8-48 ..

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUES ORDINARY SHARES IN PROPORTION TO ONE SHARE IN TEN.

SHARE WARRANTS to bearer may be deposited with the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd., on or before 14th October, for holders to participate. No Allotment to holders of less than 10 shares. Payment in full of £3.6 per new share may be made at once or first instalment of £1 per share.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11. New Programme.

DICK TURPIN AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS. | AN EQUINE HERO.

Two fine thrilling Dramas.

Also Every Night from 8-15 to 9-30 only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA.**

Do not Miss this Chance.

PRIZE SHOWS *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea" only*
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

300

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: (Pictures only): 10

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
Is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste,
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT?

THE EGAWAS
are still with us,
and this week is their last.

ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS,
What more could be desired?.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture,

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.
TELEPHONE No. 2362. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS (SECOND BOILING) SUGAR.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Princess Dock, Jetty Shed, by order of Messrs. Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Ahmed Mahomed Bham.

Ex. S. S. "Itonas."
251 Bags (Second Boiling) Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF DE DION MOTOR CAR.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of H. K. Suntoke Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee Haji Mussa Arbi and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. J. Meherally and Co., Agents, The District Motor Service Co., Ld.

1 De Dion Single Cylinder Motor Car No. 2510.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1913.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

FIRE KING.

A New Chemical Fire Engine.

To be used as a domestic safeguard A very simple appliance, which can be worked by a boy at an emergency It can be kept ready for use for any length of time. You safeguard your house entirely against fire Risks if you have a Fire King.

Price Rs. 40.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Kalbadevi Road. Dhobitalao, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.B., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 13.

930. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 14th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A.R.S. Hayne at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 14th instant at 6. 45 P.M.

991. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 15th instant at 5. 30 P.M.
II. "C" Company will parade on *Wednesday* at 6. 30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday s at 7. A.M. and Fridays at 6 P.M.
IV. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade on Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instant at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9. 15 P.M.
V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6. 15 P.M. on Wednesday the 15th instant.
VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 15th instant at 7. 30 A.M.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

992. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 15th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

993. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instead of Monday the 13th as previously notified instant.
(Signed) F. H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Notice

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Coopergage on Saturday 25th October commencing at 0. 30 P.M. Programme will be published shortly.

DEWALI RAILWAY CONCESSION TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to publish the following suggestion in your paper and to be so kind as to commend it to the favourable notice of the authorities concerned.

You are aware that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and other Indian Railways usually issue Christmas concession tickets for 1st and 2nd class passengers mostly at a single fare for a double journey and these tickets are generally available for a period of nearly six weeks. Would it not be possible for the Railway systems concerned to issue similarly cheap tickets available for an equally long period at a single fare for a double journey during the Diwali holidays. Needless to say that such a just and timely concession will be considerably appreciated by the Indian public and the Railway systems are not likely to suffer any loss in their revenue.

Yours, etc.,

Oct. 10. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

October 11th.

S.S. Strathfillan	Mackenzie	Calcutta 30thSep.
S.S. Yamakura Maru	Hori	Kobe 10th Sept.
S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi 9th Oct.

DEPARTURES

October 11th,

S.S. Bombay Maru	Tozawa	Kobe
S.S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah
S.S. Salsette	Wine	Aden
S.S. Soyo Maru	Maki	Mahomera
S.S. Umona	Forest	Port Said & Middleshocough
S.S. Ariosto	Booth	Hull via Karachi

October 12th

S.S. Schwarzenfels	Keltwich	Hamburg
S.S. Nordmark	Luning	Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday,

Steamer	Lightening	for Calcutta
"	Pandua	for Zanzibar
"	Ehrenfels	for Hamburg etc.,

S.S. Strathfillan.—The steamer Strathfillan 2816 tons, Captain R. Mackenzie arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta which port she had left on 30th September with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Kamakura Maru.—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain T. Hori arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe which port she had left in 10th September with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she how left on 9th October, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru.—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain M. Tozawa sailed on Saturday for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mansuri.—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 687 pilgrims.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Umona.—The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain E. Forest, sailed on Saturday for Port Said for order and Middlesborough with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ariosto.—The steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Captain A. E. Booth, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Schwarzenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,442 tons, Captain H. Keltwich sailed on Saturday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. Nordmark.—The Hansa Line steamer Nordmark, 3,173 tons, Captain H. Luning, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

SATURDAY October 11th 1913
P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	gen.
Obra		Fenwick	M. M. & Co
H.	Dargia	Donovan	W. & A. & Co.
N.	Evandale	Adam	J. F. & Co.
O.	Highland	Monarch Scott	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Wachtfels	Huper	W. & A.G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

2.	Scindia	Olsen	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	Istrar	Jacob	T.M. & Co.
4.	Aleppo	Jones	J. P. & Co.
5.	Freanza	Geovannini	Rubattino Line.
6.	Baron Innerdale	Sollster	J. Y. & Co.
7.	Volumnia	Ploubgh	T. M. & Co.
9.	Habsburg	Seberich	A.L. S. N. & Co.
10 & 11	Chakrata		M. M. & Co.
12 & 13	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co
15	Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Sardar		Weeks	H. S. S. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Dakers	A. & Co
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & C
Clan Fraser	Morris	J. F. & Co
Devenah	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
Hoseline	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co
Klansman	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Kirkdale	Gibson	J. P. & Co.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K
Luzon Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
Lighting	Cook	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Pindica	Handrook	M. M. & Co
Rysbergen	Bergar	M. M. & Co
Trathgary	Neun	W. & A. G. & Co.
Strathfillan	Meckenzie	W. & A. Z. & Co.

THE RAIN-FALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the Konkan, Malabar, Madras South-east, the Madras Deccan, and the Madras Coast north and differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Upper Burma, Bengal, Hyderabad south and Mysore. It was 20 per cent. or more in defect in all the remaining divisions except the Punjab, south-west Baluchistan and Rajputana west, where the absence of rain is a normal feature at this time of the year.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Bengal, Behar, the Punjab, south-west Sind, and Gujrat, is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the United Provinces, west Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India, east Hyderabad, South and the Madras Deccan, and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the rest of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sater day, the 11th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies have become heavily clouded in the north-western districts and continu lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the southern districts. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sindand lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the divsi on. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is above the average in lower Sind; the minimum is much higher in Rajputana, the greatest excess being 15°F. at Jalpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate to heavy cloud persists over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is slightly above the average in West Central India; night temperature is considerably higher than usual at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Saugor and Khandwa; the minimum is above the average at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.45", Mormugao 0.50" and Karwar 0.54". Skies are moderate ly to heavily clouded. The air is now slightly damper at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is slightly damper in the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature is in excess at Malegaon both during day and at night.

General Remarks.—There has been a heavy downpour of rain on the Malabar coast, the north Coromandel coast and in the Madras Deccan; moderate but fairly gener al rain in the Konkan, the Carnatic and in Mysore. The important falls are 1.60" at Masulipatam, 1.24" Madras, 3.88" Cuddapah, 3.67" Mangalore and 3.47" Calicut. The Arabian se a disturbance appears to have moved landwards towar ds south Gujarat. Skies in consequence have become heavily clouded in Kathiawar, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of West Central India where conditions are unsettled. Heavy cloud persists on the west coast to the south of Ratnagiri and extends over nearly the whole Peninsula. No rain has been reported from Gujarat but a few insignificant showers occurred in the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely over the Peninsula and local in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Isolated showers are probable in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of next 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AREA						
Bushire						
Do. (10th)	86.3	73.0	82	0.09		—0.01
Jask	98.8	78.3	34	0.00		—0.06
Muskat						
Do. (10th)	96.3	83.1	60	0.00		—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.8	68.0	46	10.28		+5.55
Rawalpindi	91.4	56.6	46	24.44		+1.82
Ishore	96.9	60.2	56	18.09		+2.87
Sirsa	97.3	63.0	41	17.84		+6.62
Ambala	96.5	59.9	51	28.21		×4.67
Delhi	98.0	71.8	44	13.66		—0.92
United Provinces						
Agra	99.5	78.0	49	7.30		—17.23
Mainpuri	96.8	75.1	64	10.66		—13.36
Jhansi	101.1	78.0	38	1.91		—25.58
Cawnpore	95.0	75.5	72	18.82		—14.36
Allahabad	97.1	72.0	60	22.36		—13.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
NA—						
Jacobabad	98.1	65.8	57	3.31		+1.05
Karachi	92.0	75.0	42	12.01		+5.88
Ajmer	96.1	76.2	44	11.16		—7.79
Jaipur	100.2	81.1	18	12.71		—0.10
Kotah	100.1	81.6	48	15.92		—10.61
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.0	78.0	47	38.37		+25.04
Dwarka	87.8	77.2	76	17.35		+3.36
Veraval	91.1	79.8	59	24.53		×7.49
Rajkot	96.0	74.3	66	0.05	28.60	+2.97
Bhavnagar, Para	94.5	77.8	51	35.95		+16.13
Surat	95.4	80.1	74	37.46		—2.40
Ahmedabad	95.1	80.7	52	35.61		6.74
Deesa	99.8	74.4	60	35.15		+11.94
Neemuch	96.4	78.0	41	23.89		—3.32
Indore	94.1	68.0	51	36.48		+5.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	67.8	54	30.39		—20.79
Saugor	94.3	68.1	33	22.92		—19.90
Hoshangabad	95.1	69.4	60	36.31		—9.83
Khandwa	98.7	70.1	53	38.15		+10.28
Akola	96.7	72.5	51	26.78		—2.34
Amraoti	93.7	73.8	66	34.77		4.91
Nagpur	94.0	74.3	66	43.25		—0.69
Chanda	92.5	75.0	81	50.99		2.64
Raipur	91.7	74.6	80	35.33		—9.63
KONKAN						
Bombay	85.1	76.0	92	0.45	70.57	×0.96
Ratnagiri	87.3	75.9	81		70.06	—27.38
Mormugao	84.0	73.7	97	0.50	92.26	×5.33
Karwar	83.7	74.0	91	0.54	92.06	—21.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.4	73.1	48		14.87	—5.16
Ahmednagar	91.1	68.0	79		20.98	+2.02
Poona	90.0	68.3	87	0.06	24.17	+2.03
Sholapur	89.8	71.1	64		12.52	—11.91
Bijapur	86.7	71.3	78		14.04	—2.17
Belgaum	80.8	65.5	92	0.02	36.43	—3.93
Aurangabad	93.4	69.0	51		21.33	—3.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.4	71.7	72		36.89	×0.31
Hyderabad	87.3	72.2	83	0.07	14.96	—10.23
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.3	73.8	95	3.67	92.74	—18.46
Calicut	82.3	73.1	95	3.47	90.26	—1.62
Cochin	83.2	74.7	91	0.71	77.86	—1.47
Colombo	86.0	73.5	93		17.42	—6.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	73.7	95	1.60	29.11	+4.07
Bellary	87.0	73.3	88		10.57	—1.87
Cuddapah	86.5	67.0	97	3.88	16.95	—4.44
Madras	84.0	73.0	91	1.24	13.72	—5.00
Bangalore	81.3	65.3	90	0.21	18.99	—3.59
Coimbator	86.4	72.3	87	0.14	5.76	—1.69
Trichinopoly	89.6	73.3	79	0.40	10.36	—3.42
Negapatam	85.7	74.7	89	0.25	14.15	+1.93

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. G. G. Bhate, M.A., of the Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver a series of six public addresses on "The Principles of Sociology applied to Hindu Society." The fifth lecture will be on "Hindu Marriage and Allied Customs and the position of Woman in Hindu Society," and will take place on Monday, 13th October, 1913, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The storm in the Arabian Sea appears to be moving west or north-westwards but is now too far from the coast for its position to be determined with accuracy. A new storm is forming in the Bay north of the Madras coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the north Madras coast; fairly general in Orissa, south-east Madras and local in Burma. Chief amounts:—Port Blair one and half inches; Victoria Point three; Mergui one; Thayetmyo three-quarters; Cuttack one; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Cuddapah and Mangalore four; Calicut and Cocanada three; Cuddalore and Masulipatam one and half; Madras one; Vizagapatam two.

Forecast.—Continued rainfall in the Peninsula and extension into Gujarat.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The Arabian Sea monsoon strengthened materially but its activity is chiefly limited to south of the peninsula. Rainfall has spread over Hyderabad and southeast of the Central Provinces. The position of the storm off Bombay is still somewhat uncertain and the storm in the Bay is now lying off Gopalpur. Weather is disturbed in the Punjab and neighbouring districts.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, south-east Central Provinces, the West Coast, North Hyderabad, the North Madras Coast; fairly general in lower Burma, Mysore; local in Upper Burma, south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

Port Blair reports two inches; Victoria Point three; False Point and Jagdalpur one and a half; Marmagoa one; Marwar two; Nizamabad one and a half Mangalore seven; Calicut four; Mercara one and a half; Madras, Masulipatam and Cocanada three quarters; Vizagapatam three; Gopalpur one.

Forecst:—Increase of rainfall in the peninsula.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake of moderate intensity about five thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 2-49 p.m., yesterday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY
COLABA, BOMBAY, 10th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.786
Temperature of Air	degrees	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77.4
Dew Point	"	76.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloudy—10)		8.6.
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	85.1
Minimum do. do.		75.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NSW, SE, SSE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	122
Fall of Rain	inches	0.45
Total fall during month	"	1.95
Do. do. year	"	70.59

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th October. 0.01.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th October 1913 was 29.965 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroidno temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on sill ft.	in.
	Oct.				
Satur.	11	m. 0	23	26	0
		9	42 a	23	2
Sun.	12	m 0	50	26	4
		10	13 a	23	0
Mon.	13	m. 10	16	26	7
		10	48 a	26	9
Tues.	14	m 10	41	26	9
		11	13 a	27	5
Wed.	15	m 11	6	26	11
		11	42 a	27	10
Thurs.	16	m 11	32	26	11
Fri.	17	m 0	14	28	1
		m 11	59	26	9

1913 — Low water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	Oct.				
Satur.	11	m 2	42	18	6
		3	32 a	19	0
Sun.	12	m 3	22	17	9
		3	57 a	18	8
Mon.	13	m 3	56	17	1
		4	22 a	18	4
Tues.	14	m. 4	28	16	6
		4	47 a		
Wed.	15	m 4	19	18	2
		5	32 a	16	1
Thurs.	16	m 5	30	18	2
		5	37 a	15	9
Fri.	17	m 6	1	18	6
		6	3 a.	15	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct.		
11. (Satur.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20m
12. (Sun.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19m
13. (Mon.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18m
14. (Tues.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18m
15. (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m
16. (Thurs.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m
17. (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct.	7th.	7h. 16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	"	15th	7h. 36.0m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	"	23rd	4h. 23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	"	30th	7h. 59.2m.	P. M

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi who is going to tour in Arabia, Palastine, Syria and Egypt with a view to ascertain first hand information with regard to condition of Mahomedan pilgrimages will sail from Bombay on the 16th September by the Khandwani Line steamer S. S. Kaiser.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Consols 2½ %	72 3-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.28½
Rentes 3 %	88
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver, Spot	28½
" 2 months hence	28 3-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady at the advance	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89
Discount Bank Bills 3 months	4 13-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m·st.	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 month	5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

October 11.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market did not present any big fluctuation. The Market opened at Rs. 95 and stood in the vicinity of that quotation throughout the day and closed at Rs. 95-0-6 (sellers) for 31st October delivery.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 113.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened firm to-day, but closed weak. There is a distinct tendency to part with holding at an advancing rate.

Fazuls opened at Rs. 547-8 improved to Rs. 555, but closed at Rs. 542-8 for Mahurat.

David advanced to Rs. 535, but at the close declined to Rs. 526-4.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,937-8.

Swadeshi were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,570 to Rs. 1,555.

Colaba declined to Rs. 1,400.

Phoenix changed hands at Rs. 147-8.

Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 65.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were in demand at Rs. 183.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 57-8.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 227-8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

	Bale
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	25,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm quiet
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm
Tone of Manchester Market:—

Mid. American	7·61 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·10 d

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·07	7·16
N. D.	6·99	7·08
D. J.	6·95	7·08
J. F.	6 99	7·08
F. M.	6 99	7·08
M. A.	6·99	7.08
A. M	6·99	7.08
M. J.	6 99	7 08
J. J.	6 96	7·05
J A.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	25,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·07	7·08
N. D.	6 99	7·00
D. J.	6 98	6·99
J. F.	6 99	6·99
F. M.	6 99	6 99
M. A.	6 99	6.99
A. M.	6·99	6 99
M. J.	6·96	6 99
J. J	6·96	6 93

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000 Neworicans and
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000 new work markets
Day's Exports to Continent	31,000 closed on monday.
Futures at New York Jan. 12.94	Previous closing price 12·96.
Futures at New York Mar. 12.97.	Previous closing price. 13·04.

Advanced early on Favorable cables and Declined later owing to Bear Pressure and Liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.70. Previous price 13·70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13.9-16. Previous price 13·9-16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Jan.	13 15. Previous price 13.17.
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	13·24. Previous price 13.25
Fair Rio Cotton (No. 7 quality)	11¾
Demand bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	61½

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 11th,
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,410 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	231,000
East Indian Visible Supply	152,000
American Visible Supply	2,159,000
Other " "	141,000
Total Sales	54,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	
East Indian Stock	13,000
East Indian Forwarded	400
East Indian Actual Export	200
East Indian Imports	2,000
East Indian Speculation	
American Afloat	350,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	403,000

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Oct. 11.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 ; ex-Ship. 53 ; Oct.-Nov.: Antwerp ; Sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53½ ; Oct.-Nov. ; Antwerp ; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lb. ex-Ship. 48 ; Oct.-Nov. Antwe p ; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. Ship. 46½ ; Oct.-Nov.; Dunkirk Buyers firm. Linseed Calcutta 45-9 ; Oct.-Nov.; London Buyers firm.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½ ; Oct.-Nov. ; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-2 ; Oct.-Nov. ; value steady.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. 34½ ; Jan.-Feb ; sellers dull. Barletta—Russo—62½lbs. 34 ; Jan.-Feb ; sellers dull.

Australian.—South Australian 36 ; Jan.-Feb. ; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-10½ ; sellers Nov.-Dec. ; firm with a fair Biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 12-3 ; sellers Jan.-March ; firm but nothing doing. German Beet-root 9-9 ; sellers September ; firm with good Biz. 10½ ; sellers May ; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-01 ; sellers Nov.-Dec. ; firm rather dearer. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-01 ; Sep.-Oc ; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½ ; Sep.-Oct. ; value. Java Sugar unchanged firm but without activity.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Pla a) 43½ ; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers firm.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17 ; Oct.-Nov.; Hull value quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The American market after a gentle swing closed 2 points down but Liverpool shows an advance of 9 points as Continental spinners are buying freely. The United States Weather Bureau as reported by our Liverpool friends by cable predicts cold weather and frost. Some rains are also reported in Texas. Labour trouble in Lancashire makes its annual visit as a venerable friend of the textile industry when the raw material soars high, but when the market gives way a little under this bluff everything is amicably settled. Spinners who got left in the last recession are likely to become liberal buyers on this break.

Prices for Good Broach and F. G. Bengals in our local market are steadily mounting upwards and the market is deaf to all bearish telegrams. In the same way at times when these local dealers are bearishly inclined they have no eyes for statistics nor ears for crop news. Exporters are still singing the same old song of "No demand" whereas Local Mills are awaiting higher prices to reduce their margin of profits as if to verify the statement made elsewhere "End of the boom in the textile trade."

The following is extracted from a leading American journal as regards the Japanese trade and we have no doubt will interest all connected with the trade with that country.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 409,000 bales as against 418,000 bales last week and 415,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

	1913.	Last week.	1912.
Great Britain B/S.	89,000	144,000	114,000
Continent B/S	107,000	243,000	156,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 596,000 bales as compared with 449,000 bales last week and 821,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior ports upto the week ending 10th October, was 323,000 bales as against 261,000 bales last week and 305,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The total stock at the interior ports up to noted variations for the week:—

	1913.	Last week	1912.
American	2,159,000	1,929,000	2,562,000
Other kinds ...	524,000	468,000	387,000

The total into sight show 2,410,000 bales against last week 1,870,000 bales and 2,360,000 same period last year.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 13TH OCTOBER,

CARICATURE—OR ART?

RECENT APPEALS TO PUBLIC TASTE.

MR. MASSINGHAM'S ESTIMATE.

Next to doing a thing well oneself, I suppose there is no keener pleasure than that of seeing somebody else doing it perfectly. Certainly, I know no satisfaction keener than this spectatorial delight writes Mr. H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News." For it brings about a kind of spiritual content. Whoever has seen Coquelin playing M. Jourdain, or Vardon playing golf, or Ranjitsinhji batting, or Roberts playing billiards, has seen something which shows that a kind of perfectibility is attainable. The end seems perfect, and the means perfect, too. Muscle, brain and a certain instinctive sensitiveness of touch and feeling work together so harmoniously that you feel that the training which produced these effects was worth enduring that it is right that men should exhibit to their fellows the mastery of an art. Higher or lower developments of this skill exist, and it is well to take pleasure in the higher rather than in the lower. But the Master, one feels, is something well above the mere expert. He is the genius, in whom the processes of accomplishment are hidden, the sense of effort disappears, and the most difficult things seem absolutely simple, attainable by the child and the beginner. To attain that mastery, thousands struggle and fail, or attain merely the laborious cleverness which interests the onlooker but does not really impress him, or, rather, impresses him (if he thinks about it) disagreeably. Half-gods go when *the* god arrives and, indeed, seem never to have existed.

POLES ASUNDER.

Now it is the object of culture to make us acquainted with masterpieces such as I have described, and to enable us to reject everything but the best. Thus the sportsman should learn to be indifferent to all but the best horse: on the music-lover to all but the best music; the amateur of painting to all but the best pictures. This standard having been obtained, he becomes at once a true "critic." He knows the good, and through it the less good. And in the regions of art he learns to know also that while there are works which are in the category of the good, though in point of attainment they do not reach the highest levels, other works are in the category of the bad and the false, in which he can never find the smallest degree of pleasure. Now let me apply this test to some works of art, or so-called, that are now before the public. I will take as an example of the highest form of art recently, exhibited to our British world in the form of fiction the novels and sketches of "Mark Rutherford." They or most of them, are, after their manner and form, perfect; and let me say the same touch of perfection is seen in the slight sketch of the author's early days which has lately come from the Press. They are perfect because they record deep and true and valuable experiences, and because they achieve this effect in the simplest possible form, with entire sincerity, and with the power to impress the reader with the emotions which fill the writer's mind. Or I may take as another example the poems of Mr. Tagore, which record more remote and subtle experiences than those with which "Mark Rutherford" deals, but record them with singular truth and with unfailing refinement and accuracy of expression. And I will put at the opposite pole a book like Mr. Hall Caine's "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," which realises my view of bad art being heated and meretricious in style, false in feeling, and devoid of simplicity and directness of treatment.

PLAYS OF INSIGHT.

But I want to speak of the current art of the theatre, now as always in danger of perishing from the badness or poverty of public taste. At the moment I do not think any work of the highest genius is being performed on the London stage—nothing, for example, like Mr. Galsworthy's "Silver Box" or Mr. Shaw's "Candida." But there are two works by these writers which are of the medium quality of worth of which I have spoken—I mean Mr. Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and Mr. Galsworthy's "The Fugitive." Both these plays are valuable, because their subjects are good and important (in the one case, the character of Early Christianity; in the other, the hardness of the conventional world), and because their writers treat their themes with insight. They do not belong to the highest type, because their style, their method, is in parts defective—being a trifle over-jocose in Mr. Shaw's case, and a trifle strained (with a view of proving the author's proposition) in Mr. Galsworthy's. A third work of true art is also being performed afresh in "Hindle Wakes," which is a picture of life, sincerely and interestingly drawn.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH.

But I take an example of bad art in "Joseph and His Brethren." And that, I am afraid, is art for which nothing can be said. It takes a story which is part which is simple, apathetic and written for no other purpose than that it is part of the life-story of a nation, and that it contains truths and morals which appeal to every child, and, indeed, every human being who reads them, and spoils it. It does this work of depravation by means which are marks of bad, or meretricious art. It gives it an immense amount of vulgar, unnecessary ornament. It introduces motives which are foreign to the original story. It introduces comic scenes where there is no reason and no excuse for laughter, the whole theme being essentially serious direct narrative. And it makes the appeal to the eye, the sense of crude pleasure in masses of colour, where the author's intention is to appeal to the emotions, to the sense of pity, the scene of justice, family love, gratitude, forgiveness, and rightmindedness. Nothing can be said for such a caricature, when its contriver's intentions are merely mistaken, and arise from want of knowledge of the true conditions of art. But when we know that this concoction is intended to draw the crowd, to fill a vast theatre for weeks and months with idle sight-seers, we see even less to recommend it. I do not say that the Censor should have forbidden such a play, for I do not believe in the Censorship. But I think it the more incumbent on those who direct the public taste to let them know that here is an example of all that the masters of the art of criticism have condemned, and will condemn to the end of time.

But I write this article chiefly to direct my readers to an immortal work of criticism in which these views of such monstrosities as "Joseph and His Brethern" (and by anticipation of that very piece) are set forth, and in which the true canons of artistic production are laid down for whomsoever would understand them. I mean Tolstoy's "What is Art?"

TRAGEDY OF GERMAN PRINCESS.

ENDEAVOURS OF PALACE TO CONCEAL THE SUICIDE.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Sept. 19:—

Whilst it is still maintained at the Palace that the Princess Sofia of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach died from sudden heart failure, the fact that she committed suicide is no longer really concealable. The Princess, according to to-day's dispatches, was found dead in bed yesterday morning with a bullet wound in the temple. No shot was heard during the night in the Palace, but accoding to one story the Princess was seen the evening before in excited converse with her brother. It is asserted to-day that the Princess repeatedly recently expressed regret that a slight accident during a recent motor tour in the Tyrol had not resulted fatally.

Hans von Bleichoreder, the banker's son, whom she loved, but upon whose marriage with the Princess the Grand Duke Wilhelm had placed a ban, who was Herinsdorf, Berlin's Brighton, on the Baltic, at the time of the tragedy, hurried to Heidelberg on receipt of the news, and will attend the cremation.

Notwithstanding the cancelled engagement, it is stated in a Heidelberg message to the "Lokalazeiger" that that was not the sole cause for the suicide, the Princess having been in love with a Heidelberg officer whom, however, it was impossible to marry.

NO HAM AND EGGS.

MEDICAL JOURNAL VOTES FOR COFFEE AND ROLLS.

"Lancet" has declared that it is bad to have a breakfast appetite, that is, unless one is a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. For the professional and business man early ham and eggs should be taboo.

We do not think, however, that he will be disposed to omit breakfast before entering on the day's work, nor can we encourage him to do so. But we are convinced that his breakfast should often be lighter than that of the average Englishman.

There is a great deal to be said in favour of the "coffee and rolls" plan, and for men whose day is spent in work which taxes the brain and nervous system generally more than the muscles, the wise course is to relegate anything approaching a hearty meal to the period of relaxation, the evening.

But that part of the continental system which involves the eating of a heavy lunch is as objctionable as our own heavy breakfast plan. It can be excused only if adequate time is given after the meal for the digestion thereof, and most professional and business men cannot spare the hour's ease which should follow a hearty mid-day meal.

In most continental cities where the mid-day meal is a heavy one an hour or so is commonly spent in smoking and chatting afterwards. This leisurely proceeding, however, is not possible with the more strenuous business habits of England and America, as the "quick lunch" instituton testifies.

Our medical contemporary, however, gives us the final consolation that "if meals during the day be light we do not think that the worker need be asked to forego either his breakfast or his lunch.

FOOTBALL AND ITS ORIGIN.

SAID TO BE "IMPORTATION" FROM FRANCE.

It will be news to most people to learn that our great English winter sport, football, had its origin in France, says the "Daily News."

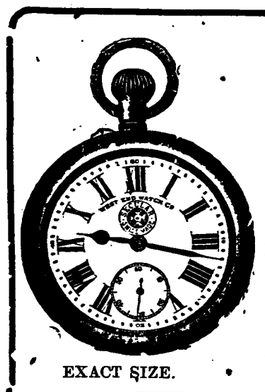
The announcement was made by Mr. Georges Rozet at the Franco-Brtish Travel Congress in a paper advocating the need of a list of attractions and sports peculiar to each region of France.

The French, especially during the Middle Ages, he said, were a race eminently given to sport in all its forms, and football, which had, of course, been improved and developed by the British, was of Breton or Picard origin.

Mr. Rozet also claimed water polo as being of French origin—its derivation being the still existing duck hunt.

Mr. Lames Buckland, general manager of the Harrogate Corporation Hydro, suggested the exchange of publicity between British and French development associations, and Sir Henry Lunn dealt with the conditions necessary for winter sports centres.

Mr. T. Driffield Hawkin organising secretary of he union, spoke of the first "popular tour." It was organised by the late Sir Thomas Cook in 1841, he said, when 570 tectotalers were taken from Leicester to Longhborough.



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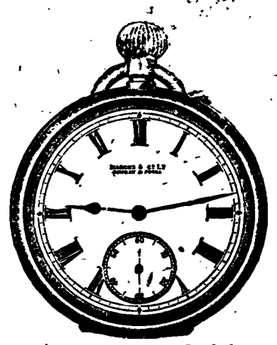

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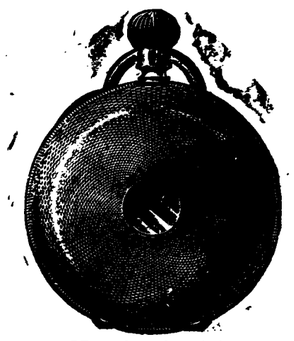
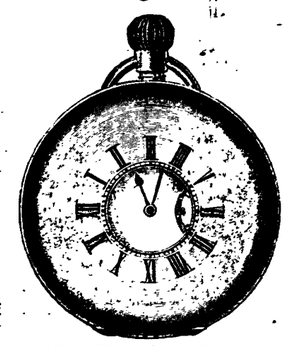


Hunting Model.



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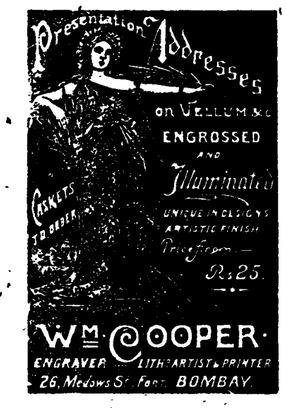

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SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Blackburn Rovers continue their triumphal career, and on Saturday (September 20) they again proved what a wonderful side they are by defeating Middlesbrough at Ewood Park by six goals to nothing. Blackburn people themselves consider that there is really only one weak spot in the team. This is at centre-forward, but Chapman, who occupies the post until they can get someone better, scored three goals. As a matter of fact, any of the other teams in the League would be only too glad to have the service of Chapman. Danny Shea, who emigrated from West Ham at an enormous price, scored the other three goals, and has already proved worth all the money to the Rovers.

It was a sad day for London, for both Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur were defeated. Chelsea are rapidly becoming a byword. In spite of the thousands of pounds which have been lavished in the attempt to build up a real team, nothing but failure can be so far recorded. They gave a deplorable exhibition against Manchester United at Stamford Bridge, and in spite of their famous names, played like second-raters. Manchester United are undoubtedly a good side, the veteran wingers, Wall and Meredith, being apparently as good as ever. The visitors won by two goals to nothing, but this score by no means represents their superiority.

In spite of their good record, their friends must have regarded the visit of Tottenham Hotspur to Oldham with some anxiety. The latter, in the opinion of many, will prove one of the strongest sides in the League. They won by three goals to nothing, and on the play, it cannot be denied that they were that much the better side. The Hotspur could not be recognised as the team which has set all London talking. Oldham confirmed their good form by going to Sheffield on the Monday and defeating the Wednesday by 2—1.

Last season's Cup finalists—Sunderland and Aston Villa met at Sunderland. In Hopkins, the Northerners have discovered an extremely efficient substitute at centre-half for their suspended captain, Charles Thompson. Indeed, it is a question whether he is not the better man of the two. Aston Villa, on the contrary, are still making frantic endeavours to find a worthy successor to Hampton, but have entirely failed. Sunderland have made a much better start than they did last season, and easily vanquished their Cup-tie rivals by 2—0, the vesatile Holley scoring both goals.

However badly they may be performing otherwise, Liverpool make a point of keeping a bit up their sleeve for the benefit of dear friends at Everton. They nearly always win there, and kept it up by recording yet another 2—1 victory. Derby County, who did some astonishing 'away' performances last season, sustained their record by yet another foreign win, this time at the expense of Manchester City, whom they also defeated by 2—1.

Sheffield United have not experienceed much luck so far, and they went under again to Bradford City, also by 2—1. Sheffield Wednesday, however, managed to feat Preston North End, again by 2—1, but in view of the fact that they were playing at home, and that Preston have not yet won a match it was not a performace to wire home about. Preston are finding the First Division anything but a bed of roses.

The other promoted club, Burnley, did pretty well to achieve a goalless draw with the dashing Bolton Wanderers, while, at home, West Bromwich Alboin could only manage to halve the points with Newcastle United, the score being 1—1.

Only Fulham of the Second Division London clubs won their match. From all accounts they were extremely lucky to do so, the balance of play being Glossop's. Still, an away win is an away win, even if by only 1—0 and a lucky goal at that.

Woolwich Arsenal greatly disappointed their friends by only manageing to draw at home with Hull City, no goals being scored. The Arsenal will have to show much better from than this if they are to be promoted. More than 28,000 spectators attended this match, the old club has struck a gold mine at their new ground at Highbury.

Though they are doughty opponents at home, Stockport County are little esteemed away and it was confidently thought that Clapton Orient, however, played thoroughly bad football and were almost lucky to get off with a 1—1 draw. This was also the result of the Bristol City and Notts County match at Bristol.

Bradford have been showing such good form that it was expected they would make Leeds City go all the way at Leeds. The latter, however, showed surprisingly good form and romped home by 5—1. Lincoln City are a difficult side to beat at home as Huddersfield discovered. The Yorkshiremen were one of the best sides in the Scond Division at the end of last season but have proved disappointing so far as this and they fell by 3—0.

Bury are quitely garnering points and have not yet been beaten. They went to Blackpool and won by 1—0, a useful performance. Notts Forest are hopelessly in the mud and can do no better at home than away. They lost their fifth match of the season, going under to Barnsley at Nottingham by 2—0. Grimsby Town were just one goal better than Wolverhampton Wanderers and Birmingham, who have proved very disappointing also just got home from Leicester Fosse by 1—0.

In the Southern League Swindon are emulating the exploits of Blackburn Rovers in the First Division. They won their fourth match off the reel by defeating Southampton on the ground of the latter by 2—1. The champions, Plymouth Argyle, are doing extremely badly. On Saturday they could only draw at home (1—1) with Bristol Rovers and on Wednesday were wiped out by Gillingham by 4—0. Watford are showing curiously in-and-out form, for whereas they were defeated at Watford by Portsmouth (2—0), on Wednesday they simply ran away from Coventry City, scoring seven times without reply.

The promoted Methyr Town suffered their first defeat but they were taing on a big task in meeting West Ham on the latter's ground. West Ham, showing better form than they have hitherto won comfortably by 3-1. Reading, at home, had nothing particular to brag about in their defeat of Cardiff City by 1-0. Norwich City and brighton and Hove played a 1-1 draw on the former's ground.

Gillingham are doing better than ever before and in eddition to their fine performance already referred to against Plymouth they deated Southend United comfortably by 4-2 Queen's Park Rangers did a little better than of late by playing a 2-2 draw against Northampton at Northampton while one of the best performances of the day was the goalless draw effected by Exeter City at the Crystal Palace. Another 1-1 draw was the result of the Coventry City and Millwall meeting, on the ground of the former.

The most suprising result in the Scottish League was the defeat of the great Glasgow Rangers, at home, by the humble Dunde. It is true that Dundee only won by 1-0 but it was sufficient to cause wild rejoicings in the jute city and corresponding dejection in Glasgow. The famous amateur club, Queen's are showing a welcome revival. They defeated Saith Rovers by 2-0—quite a useful performance.

It was a fine performance of the Celtic to go to Greenock and defeat the Morton by 4-0. Aberdeen fell at Motherwell by 3-2 but did a little better by drawing with Glasgow Rangers at Aberdeen on Monday (Sept. 22). St. Mirren at home just won from Hamilton Academicals (1-0), Clyde could only draw at home (2-2) with Heart of Midlothian, and the same result but with the scores 1-1, attended the meeting of Falkirk and Third Lanark at Falkirk. Airdrieonians, at home, won fairly comfortably from Kilmarnock (3-1) while Partick Thistle did particularly well to defeat the Hibernians by 2-0 on the latter's ground.

The following tables show the positions of the clubs in the great tourneys up to Monday mrning, Sept. 22nd.

THE LEAGUE.DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Blackburn Rovers	5	5	0	0	20	4	10
Tottenham Hotspur	5	3	1	1	10	7	7
West Bromwich	4	3	0	1	8	3	6
Manchester United	4	3	0	1	8	3	6
Bolton Wanderers	4	2	1	1	7	3	5
Everton	4	2	1	1	5	3	5
Bradford City	4	1	3	0	3	2	5
Sunderland	5	2	1	2	9	8	5
Derby County	5	1	3	1	9	10	5
Manchester City	4	1	2	1	6	5	4
Oldham Athletic	3	2	0	1	8	4	4
Burnley	5	1	2	2	6	7	4
Sheffield Wed.	4	2	0	2	4	7	4
Liverpool	4	1	1	2	6	11	3
Newcastle United	4	1	1	2	3	6	3
Middlesborough	4	0	3	1	4	10	3
Sheffield United	5	1	0	4	9	14	2
Preston North End	5	0	2	3	3	8	2
Aston Villa	4	0	2	2	2	6	2
Chelsea	4	0	1	3	4	9	1

THE LEAGUE.DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
Woolwich Arsenal	4	3	1	0	7	2	7
Leicester Fosse	5	3	0	2	11	5	6
Bury	4	2	2	0	4	2	6
Bradford	4	3	0	1	10	2	6
Clapton Orient	3	2	1	0	5	1	5
Bristol City	4	2	1	1	13	6	5
Barnsley	3	2	1	0	6	3	5
Fulham	4	2	1	1	3	2	5
Wolverhamptom W	5	2	1	2	5	4	5
Leeds City	3	2	0	1	9	3	4
Hull City	3	1	2	0	3	2	4
Notts County	4	1	2	1	6	5	4
Birmingham	4	2	0	2	6	9	4
Lincoln City	4	1	1	2	5	4	3
Stockport County	4	1	1	2	5	10	3
Grimsby Town	4	1	1	2	1	5	3
Huddersfield	4	0	2	2	1	5	2
Blackpool	3	0	1	2	3	5	1
Notts Forest	5	0	0	5	3	14	0
Glossop	4	0	0	4	1	11	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.DIVISION I

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst	Pts.
Swindon	4	4	0	0	12	4	8
Crystal Palace	5	2	3	0	7	2	7
Reading	5	3	1	1	6	3	7
Coventry City	5	2	2	1	7	5	6
Gillingham	5	3	0	2	9	6	6
West Ham	4	2	1	1	8	6	4
Southampton	5	2	1	2	4	5	5
Southend United	4	2	1	1	8	8	5
Plymouth Argyle	4	2	1	1	6	6	5
Norwich City	5	1	3	1	7	7	5
Brighton and Hove	5	1	3	1	3	3	5
Northampton	5	1	3	1	7	8	5
Merthyr Town	3	2	0	1	3	3	4
Watford	6	1	2	3	4	7	4
Bristol Rovers	4	1	1	2	3	4	3
Millwall	4	0	3	1	3	5	3
Portsmouth	4	1	1	2	3	5	3
Exeter City	3	0	1	2	0	3	1
Queen's P. Rang	4	0	1	3	2	7	1
Cardiff City	4	0	0	4	2	6	0

THE SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

RESULTS UP TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Goals. Dr.	For	Agst.
Hearts	7	5	0	2	14	2	10
Dundee	6	5	1	0	8	2	10
Rangers	7	5	2	0	18	6	1
Celtic	7	4	2	1	16	7	
Dumbarton	5	3	0	2	10	4	
Morton	5	4	1	0	12	9	
Motherwell	6	3	2	1	9	6	
Airdrieonians	6	2	2	2	9	8	
Clyde	5	2	1	2	8	7	
Falkirk	7	1	2	4	8	12	
Partick Thistle	5	2	2	1	8	4	
St. Mirren	6	2	3	1	7	6	
Third Lanark	5	2	2	1	6	7	
Queen's Park	5	2	2	1	5	6	
Hibernians	7	2	4	1	5	10	
Ayr United	7	2	5	0	5	12	
Raith Rovers	6	1	4	1	5	13	6
Aberdeen	6	0	4	2	4	11	2
Kilmarnock	5	0	4	1	2	6	12	6
Hamilton Academs	6	0	4	2	3	8	2	8

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Rugby football is gradually coming in to its own again. Quite a number of games were played last Saturday (Sept. 20) and by to-morrow, it will be in full swing throughout the country.

Only two games of any importance were played in London, these being between Richmond and the Old Blues and London Welsh and Catford Bridge. Report has spoken well of the Old Blues but it was hardly expected that they would defeat Richmond so easily as 17 to 8. Catford Bridge put up a gallant fight against the London Welsh up to a point but ultimately succumbed by 31 points to 15.

The most amazing result in the provinces was the victory of Bristol over the powerful Newport side by 22 points to 17 and at Newport too! Leicester received a rude shock at the hands and feet of Pontypool who had the impudence to journey to Leicester and defeat the home side by 8 points to three. Gloucester proved too good for Mosley by 14 to 0 and Coventry for Nuneaton by 13 to 0. It was expected that Bedford would make a great fight with their great rivals, Northampton, but rather disappointed by going under by 27 to 5. Devon (45 to 3), Bath beat Penylan comfortably by 18 to 5 and in the north Headingley defeated the aspiring Sale by 27 to 3.

In Wales, Neath beat Pill Harriers, 9-0, Cardiff beat Penarth 7-0, Swansea only just got home against Aberavon (6-3) and Llanelly wiped out Mountain Ash by 21 to 0.

GOLF.

We have, of late, suffered so many defeats at the hands of the Americans that the disappointment over here over the loss of the American Golf Championship which at one time, seemed well within our grasp, has been very acute. To defeat two such men as Vardon and Ray under such nerve-wracking conditions was a marvellous performance. We all fully appreciate young Ouimet'samazing golf, but sadly wish it had been otherwise. The Americans do not always bear themselves prettily in victory and this last example of the ascendancy of young America and the effeteness of the old country has thrown them into positive paroxysms of gloating.

The most important meeting of the year of the Royal Ancient Club began on Wednesday at St. Andrew's after Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., the new captain, had played himself into office. Mr. S. Mure Ferguson, who has not been playing well of late, surprised everyone by going round in a splendid 76 and thus securing the King William IV. Medal. Mr. Ernly Blackwell, with 77, secured the club gold medal for the second year in succession and his aggregate of 161 for the spring and autumn meetings gained him the Glennie aggregate medal.

Other returns for the King William Medal were 79 by W. E. Fairlie, Norman Hunter and J. B. Pease and 80 by G. McEwan, F. M. Richardson, W. Blackwell and Capt. C. K. Hutchinson.

The County Golf Tournament was begun at Walton Seath on Wednesday (Sept. 24). At the end of the third round, those left in were R. W. May and R. A. Riddell of Somerset, T. B. Bennett of Cornwall and H. B. Rowley of the Welsh G. U. In the semi-finals, May easily defeated Riddell by 6 and 4 while Rowley beat Bennett by 4 and 2. May is quite a youth but his play has made a deep impression and with a bit more experience, it is prophesied that he will become a world beater. We too can apparently produce four Ouimets!

SWIMMING.

The 100 yards swimming championship of England was decided at Brighton on Saturday (Sept. 20) and was won by H. E. Annison of the Croydon Swiming Club, who defeated J. Hatfield, the famous Middlesborough swimmer by a touch, with J. S. Haskins of the Otter, third, and P. Radmilovic of Weston-super-Mare, fourth. The time was 60 seconds—3 3/5 outside world's record.

Annison is somehing of a wonder, for he is only 17 years of age and for his years certainly the fastest swimmer in the world.

HOCKEY.

Hockey will be in full swing shortly and from all accounts it is going to be a record season. The enthusiasm is great. There is no purer sport in the world and the faintest suggestion of professionalism is jumped upon heavily. Foreign nations are taking to it like ducks to water and the international contests this season will be more numerous than ever before.

BRING YOUR INCOME UP.

"Don't keep your expenses down to your income. Bring your income up to your expenses. If you manage to live on what you make, you will never be spurred to better performances." This is the advice given by a San Franciscan who has made good. And why not? It seems heresy, but it is not, when you come to think it over. Take the clerk on $1,200 or $1,800 a year. If he is one of those carefully restrained men, keeping not only his expenses but his wants well within his meagre income, he will remain a clerk all his life; die with that same income in his old age. The man who has wants beyond his income to gratify, if he has any merit in him, will hustle to bring in the dollars that he needs. May be he does not actually wish to live on a better scale than he is living, but wishes to save for investment or for a rainy day. He must lift his revenue or live a hand-to-mouth existence, or run into debt beyond his ability to pay. He becomes ambitious and more industrious, more ingenious, an abler man all round. They say that contentment is better than riches, but contentment is a brake on progress. It is the discontented men who bestir themselves to get what they hanker for, and usually get it.—A. H. D., in the "San Francisco News-Letter."

"The Flame" by Olive Wadsley is her first novel, which comes from Messrs. Cassell's press next week, and will be the study of a passionate, headstrong woman possessed of many tender qualities. The story deals with the nether world of Paris and is said to make a poignant appeal.

GOLF IN AMERICA.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

LADIES RUSH TO KISS THE BOSTON AMATEUR.

The "Daily News" correspondent at Brookline Country, (Mass.), wired on Sept. 20:—

Vardon, Ray, and Mr. Francis Ouimet tied with 225 for three rounds, and there loomed up the possibility of an American amateur rivalling the feats of John Ball and Harold Hilton and securing the American Open Golf Championship.

The weather was atrocious. It was not a case of occasional showers, but it rained like a deluge all day. Most people said in tones of gentle sarcasm: "What beautiful British weather!" and when it was suggested to Ray that he should be in his element in such conditions he puffed his pipe, smiled broadly, and said: "Give me a gale rather than this."

Ray and Vardon played extremely well, the former coming back with 35 in brilliant style, but their scores—76 and 78—in spite of the awful weather looked none too good. Then Reid came in with 85. He had visited bunker after bunker, and his ball could not be coaxed into the proper hole.

OUIMET'S SURPRISE.

Herbert Strong, Macdonald, Smith, and Sargent were all in difficulties, but Hagin and Barnes were by no means out of it. A sensation came, however, when Francis Ouimet, the young Massachusetts amateur, playing at a period when the downpour was heaviest, made a marvellous 74, including two sixes, due to a bad lie and mud on his ball on the green. This placed Ouimet alongside Ray and Vardon, and it was seen that a terrific tussle in the forth round lay between Ray, Vardon and Ouimet, and perhaps Barnes or Hagin, whose totals were 228 and 227 respectively.

Ouimet, who was a caddie boy before he was 16, and is now a salesman for a big Boston athletic outfitters, is a great favourite with everybody. He is one of the most modest and gentlemanly fellows in the country. He didn't start the second round till the news had come that both Ray and Vardon were finding the sodden ground a great handicap.

Ray finished in 79, which made his grand total, 304, Vardon had a piece of luck at the tenth hole, where his mashie shot pitched on to a plank and landed on the island green. His 79 made him tie with Ray at 304.

8,000 FOLLOW AMERICAN AMATEUR.

Everybody asked, "Who can beat them?" Barnes, the great hitter from far away Tacoma, tied at 307. It was then up to Ouimet, who had been set the task of getting 79 to tie with the British or 78 to win. Numerous galleries concentrated behind him, and a solid phalanx 8,000 strong moved away from the first tee in a state of indescribable excitement.

It was an amazing finish here this evening, when, amid strong rain, Mr. Ouimet equalled Ray and Vardon's aggregate of 304. Ouimet got into two bunkers going out, missed three putts, took 43 to turn, and five at the short tenth. American hopes and faces fell when it was realised that he had to do the last eight in 31 for 79 to tie. The twelfth cost him five, but he holed his mashie at the 13th. He got three at the 16th, and another at the 17th which involves a long drive and difficult approach. He negotiated a 12-foot putt, then got four at the last hole.

KISSED BY THE LADIES.

The situation was one which would have tried the nerve of a Vardon or a Hilton but Ouimet was equal to the occasion. There was a tremendous shout as the ball disappeared. Ladies flew to his side and kissed him; men hoisted him shoulder high, and cheered themselves hoarse in recognition of one of the most remarkable feats ever accomplished in any championship.

Ouimet's figures were:—

Out: 5 4 5 4 6 4 6 5 3 6 5—43
In: 4 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 4—36—79

BRITISH PLAYERS' PRAISE.

Ray's comment after Ouimet's performance was: "It was a most beautiful finish, and he richly deserves to share our honours."

Vardon said: "It was lovely golf, worthy of the fine fellow he is."

Mr. Ouimet was not in the least excited. He said he never lost hope, for he felt so confident with his putter. He used four towels to keep the handles of his clubs dry.

THE BEST RETURNS.

The best of the earlier returns for four rounds were:—

H. Vardon	75	72	78	79—304
E. Ray	79	70	76	79—304
Mr. F. Ouimet	77	74	74	79—304
W. Hagin	73	78	76	80—307
J. J. McDermott.	74	79	77	78—308
Mike Brady	83	74	78	80—315

Reid took 86 to complete his afternoon round and finished with 318.

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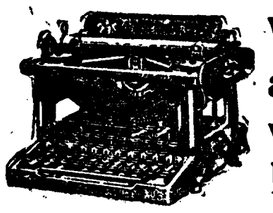

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POONA RACES.

EIGHTH AND LAST EXTRA.

ANOTHER UNPOPULAR DECISION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

A moderate day's racing with a poor class of horses competing brought the Poona Season to a close to-day, and to judge by the lukewarmness of interest during the last fortnight the interval of two months till Bombay starts is welcome. It looked as though we were in for a wet day as rain was met by those travelling up by the special and it came down again shortly before the first race, but fortunately did not last. Some slight showers were experienced on the previous day, but these did the course no harm and left it quite fast. The attendance was about the same as the last time, and it was only to be expected that speculation would be poor. In this "punters" had the satisfaction of seeing three out of seven favourites materialise after opening with a bad upset. As remarked before, this is not a good time for selling off and Capt. Donovan, who leaves for Home shortly, could not get a bid for Burg and Mercy this morning. The latter won a race for him, but cannot be compared with the former, who is sure to have won had he not hit himself, and one would have expected him to be snapped up. After the Selling Plate also there was no bid, but this is not surprising as the field was a very poor one.

It is unfortunate that one has again to comment on one of the Judge's decisions, which was quite the chief topic of discussion amongst those present. After Hurbia had flattered his supporters, he gave them an anxious moment when Grequa came at him, but to their relief had a little bit in hand to go on with. Through sheer amazement, there was absolute silence when the numbers gave Grequa as winner, then several expressed their opinions in a very audible manner in the hopes that a mistake had been made in the numbers. Apparently, however, they were as the Judge had ordered and so had to remain. It is very doubtful whether that official can find anyone sharing his views and the case appeared to be even more drastic than when Paul Pry, Nakib and Lord Reay were considered so unlucky to lose. So palpable did it seem that Hurbia had won that one can only feel something must be wrong and that the box and post cannot be in a direct line. In each case the one on the outside has benefitted, which leaves us to presume that the box is too far to the right, and it would be interesting to have expert opinion on the subject.

Bowler distinguished himself by winning the first two races, Brown also successful twice, Ruiz, Ferguson, who has been engaged by Mr. Wilson for Jubbulpore, and Mujeed once. The last few races being framed mainly for moderate performers are considered to be for the benefit of the smaller or less wealthy owners and dealers, but they have not profited as much as one would have liked.

BOWLEY'S DOUBLE.

Those not having won this Season were catered for in the first, Mexico, Real and British King in that order being picked as having run prominently and a cut above the other seven. They, however, disappointed badly and Mexico with a late run was the only one to place. With Longboat only prominent for a time, Aden practically made his own running and looked a winner when he had British King set only for Soomsam to come up full of running and win very easily. The winner was at one time the property of Mr. Ali bin Talib and had something of a reputation as an uncertain animal. If allowed to get his legs without being bustled, though, he promised to be really good and he shewed this now. Taking to the front in a six furlong race, he stopped, but now with a nicely judged run over a mile he still had plenty in hand and should do the Bhopal stable some good.

Being for maidens, the Consolation was inferior, the first-division seeing a warm favourite in Ata Allah never prominent. We have always known Dhaidan to be speedy, but so far a squib, and he very nearly saw it out. He secured a good break, and was only caught a few strides from the post by Aden. As a matter of fact, the latter was decidedly the better and would have had the race won much earlier had he got a better run. After often placing in the past, his win has been long deferred as he is really useful—better than this race makes him.

In the second, the good thing came off in Saood, Flying Bird, something of an unknown quantity, bottled up for six weeks, giving him a good race. The latter and Malabar were in front till very near the post, when Saood was asked and went on, Brown cutting it finer than he could have made it. Jack London came with a great rattle on the edge of the tan, which, as he was barely a length behind the winner, suggests that it is more that possible he would have upset the pot had he kept straight.

About the poorest lot we have seen out in a race for many years were the five in the Selling Plate, and as they were up for sale for Rs. 2,000 there were no attempts subsequently to catch the auctioneer's eye. Though she has gone off a good deal since giving promise early in the season, Lady Douglas was thought class enough to give giving promise early in the Season, Lady tion was correct enough, as she hoped out in front and won easily from Silver Memory with none of the others able to get even five furlongs. Silver Memory will not be seen out again as he is going up-country as a charger or would make a good hunter. True Gold's days are over, and it is wonderful to think that as Longchamps the was at one time thought likely to win the Trials, it being also no compliment to old Russley Rose, who won so many valuable race for Mr. Kelso, to have the blank youngster called after her.

ZAKI PASHA AGAIN.

Once more the open Arab pony race had the best class in it, Zaki Pasha, on the ease of his last win, the pick of nine and fully justifying it. Young Majub, Terebreuse, Mat-hat-Baig and Bahlool could not run up to expectations after the former pair had been prominent with Zoolphokarr. The last named has been coming on too late and again failed to get the last furlong. Zaki Pasha was always handy and as he won without being troubled we are still in the dark as to the full extent of his abilities. It is nevertheless certain that he is wonderfully good, must be at least up to such as Pendil and Polish and may even shake the great Abdul Malik up in a sprint. Abdul Aziz went rather wide and finished very strong, but the winner was not extended. We are asked to believe he cut two seconds off his last timing.

A big field of fourteen went for the second division of this race, Hurbia on his sensational win being much fancied, but Scorn the favourite. It was here that there was so much dissatisfaction about the verdict. Tezab unable to stay, Hurbia was on his own holding Mulberry. Grequa and Grey Ghost got good openings after being last, and the former came up to Hurbia who, however, profited by the bit Digby still had in hand and appeared to have about half a length the better of it. Scorn did not run up to his looks, he and Turkish Spot running wide and bumping dangerously before steadied.

Obviously the Final Plate had to come last, a fair class with eleven runners of which Real Gold was a hot favourite, but, as twice before recently, never even flattering. Next in demand was Mexico, who being a solid stayer could well stand being saddled up a second time with a three hour interval. Golden Ducat never could get a mile, Kokab taking up the running clear on his own before the bend. A hundred yards from home, however, Beyrut evidently had him set and looked a winner. Ruiz was handy on Mexico and as he always keeps his run very late there was reason to expect danger. He came up as they reached the stand and a grand finish saw the stronger finisher just get home It was a very close thing indeed, both finishing wide and giving us something sensational to wind up with.

The Bombay Season opens in just two months' time.

Following are full details:—

THE MATHERAN PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 300, Third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race since 31st March 1913.

Distance:—1 mile.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOOMSAM, 8-5, Bowley 1
Capts. S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's, HADEN, 6-7 carried 6-9, Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's, MEXICO, 9-7, Ruiz 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's, BRITISH KING, 8-10, Hill 4

Also ran:—Real 7-12, Ferguson; Dilkush 7-10 carried 7-12, Brown; Maidania, 7-5, Mujeed; The Tetrach 7-0 carried 7-4, Sampson; Mulberry 6-0 carried 6-2, Harrison; Longboat 6-0 carried 6-7, Purtoosingh.

Betting:—Even betting till a run on Mexico made him favourite, Real and British King next, also good money for The Tetrach and Maidania.

The Race:—From a very good start, British King led, but Longboat passed him followed in order by Aden, British King, Real and Dilkush. The front two were level at the half mile, where Mulberry ran up level to Real. At the three furlongs Aden led slightly, British King also passing Longboat before the bend, where Dilkush was still well up with Real and Soomsam behind. The last named came through at the distance, caught Aden and went on to win easily by three lengths, Mexico just getting his neck in front of British King a length and a half behind Aden with Dilkush and Maidania close up.

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 354 on the winner, Rs. 95½ and 20 on places.

(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Division I.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under.

Distance:—5 furlongs.

Mr. P. R. Naik's AGENT, 7-10, Bowley 1
Mr. Budr bin Alwash's DHAIDAN, 8-1, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. H. R. Badshah's PRETENDER II, 8-1, Ferguson 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's GHALIB, 8-3, Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Red Wood 9-3, Brown; Authority 9-3, Mujeed; Ata Allah 8-10, Ruiz; Small Diamond 8-8, Pratt; Tagalie 8-0 carried 8-1, Fahad; President 7-13, Native; Nasirabad 7-9, McGlone; Turkish Spot 7-7, Sampson.

Betting:—Ata Allah was always a warm favourite, Agent, Red Wood, Ghalib and Dhaidan next in demand.

The Race:—At once getting out in front, Dhaidan soon went clear away by about three lengths from Pretender and President, those conspicuous behind these being Red Wood and Ghalib. On entering the straight President was done, also Red Wood, whereas Dhaidan was holding Pretender. It looked all over, but Agent worked up on the rails and though he had to come outside Dhaidan near the post he was able to just get up. Won by half a length, same between next two and a quarter of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 9 1-5.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 87 on the winner, Rs. 25 45½ and 82 on places.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorji.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Division II.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under.

Distance:—5 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's SAOOD, 8-9, Brown ... 1
Messrs. Nasir Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal's FLYING BIRD, 8-5, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Abdoola Mana's JACK LONDON, 7-13, carried 8-1, Zammil 3
Mr. Abdoola Mana's MALABAR, 7-12, Mujeed 4

Also ran:—First King 9-3, Keiso; Arabian Spot 9-3, McGlone; Alwar 9-0, Hill; German Guinea 8-2, Hoyt; Beethoven 8-0, Sampson; Startler 7-13, Digby; Marigold 7-8, Harrison.

Betting:—Saood a hot favourite from Alwar and Flying Bird.

The Race:—Malabar got away in front with Flying Bird close, clear of German Guinea and Saood. Soon after coming into the straight Flying Bird had Malabar settled and went on when Saood came up. The favourite, however, was within his top and coming up near the post won cleverly by a neck, half a length between second and third, head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 20 on the winner, Rs. 14, 28 and 28½ on places.

(Winner trained by Rashid Dakeel.)

A SELLING PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000.

Distance:—5 urlongs.

Mr. L. K. Kapadia's LADY DOUGLAS, 9-8, Ferguson 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's SILVER MEMORY, 8-2, Hoyt 2
Mr. Kelso's RUSSLEY ROSE II, 8-0 Brown... 3
Mr. R. Fort's TRUE GOLD, 8-8, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Movourneen 7-7, Purtoosingh.

Betting:—Lady Douglas was always a warm favourite, Russley Rose next with True Gold, Silver Memory the outsider.

The Race:—From a good start, Lady Douglas led slightly from a compact bunch with Silver Memory on the rails. At the three furlongs they were still well together, Mavourneen second, Russley Rose cutting in on the rails at the bend with True Gold outside. Silver Memory came away from these at the distance, but had no chance with Lady Douglas, who won easily by four lengths, three lengths between second and third and three quarters between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 3 4-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 19½ on the winner, Rs. 15 and 34 on places.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorji.)

No bid for the winner.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Division I.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's ZAKI PASHA, 9-8, Brown 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ABDUL AZIZ, 7-0 carried 7-3, Sampson ... 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ZOOLPHOKARR, 9-4, Ferguson 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's TENEBREUSE, 7-10, Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Young Majub 10-0, Ruiz; Minerva 8-1, Digby; Bahlool 7-13, Purtoosingh; Mat-hat-Baig; 7-9, Harrison; Gafal 7-7, Bowley.

Betting:—Always a warm favourite was Zaki Pasha, next in demand Tenebreuse and Mat-hat-Baig from Young Majub and Bahlool, some for Zoolphokarr and Abdul Aziz.

The Race:—Zoolphokarr delayed the start, but on the extreme outside was first away from Zaki Pasha and Young Majub in the centre. At the five furlongs Tenebreuse ran up level with the leader followed at about a length each by the other two with Abdul Aziz next. As they turned the bend Zoolphokarr, Tenebreuse and Zaki Pasha were in a line in that order from the rails. Zaki Pasha then shook them off and went on to win with something in hand by a length and a half, though Abdul Aziz went rather wide and then finished strong. Three quarters between second and third and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 27 on the winner, Rs. 16½, 34 and 42 on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Division II.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Thakor Sahib of Limbdi's GREQUA, 8-1, Mujeed 1
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's HURBIA, 8-0, Digby 2
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz Mackenzie's GREY GHOST II, 9-10, Brown 3
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's MULBERRY, 8-4, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Castaway 9-12, Kaikhorsoo; Scorn 9-10, Ruiz; Occident 9-8, Hill; Flying Machine 8-8, Native; Old China 8-5, Pratt; Tezal 8-3, Fahad; Mushtarak 8-0, Hoyt; Tagalie 7-9, Purtoosingh; Nimar 7-5, McGlone; Turkish Spot 7-2 carried 7-3, Sampson.

Betting:—There was open betting, Hurbia at first favourite, then Scorn from Old China, Grey Ghost, Grequa and Mushtarak.

The Race:—Mulberry shewed out for a moment, then Tezab led followed by Hurbia, Flying Machine and Mulberry. Grey Ghost and Grequa were last, but more handy at the turn. At about the Distance, Hurbia ran into the lead, Scorn and Turkish Spot going very wide and bumping, Grequa found a good opening and a very exciting race was seen, the latter given a short head verdict, half a length between second and third and a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 24 1-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 118 on the winner, Rs. 21, 19 and 28½ on places.

(Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh.)

THE FINAL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race since 31st March 1913.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass's MEXICO, 8-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 9-9, Brown 2
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's KOKAB, 6-12, Native ... 3
Mr. A. A. Rehman's YUNGI DUNYA, 7-4 carried 7-6, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Real Gold 9-5, Ferguson; Harry Johnson 8-6, Mujeed; Gray 7-5, Hoyt; Golden Ducat 7-3, Purtoosingh; Ajmer 7-2, Kaikhoosroo; Khedavi Miseer 6-4 carried 6-8, Dhondi; Bhatty Chief 6-2 carried 6-3, Harrison.

Betting:—Real Gold was quite a hot favourite but there was strong support for Mexico, then Yungi Dunya, Golden Ducat and Beyrut.

The Race:—Kokab was first to shew out but soon passed by Bhatty Chief, who in turn gave way to Golden Ducat with Harry Johnson fourth. Kokab beginning to improve his position led before the bend, going away from Golden Ducat and still going well when Beyrut and Mexico came after him in the straight followed by Youngi Dunya. After the Distance, however, he began to stop and Beyrut looked winner till Mexico outside them was brought along. A great finish ensued between the last two, Mexico only just getting there by a short head, Kokab three lengths behind and a head in front of Yungi Dunya.

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 46 on the winner, Rs. 25, 33 and 104 on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

POONA RACING SEASON 1913.

STATISTICS.

(Including Big Meeting and Extras.)

OWNERS.

	Rs.
Mr. R. R. S.	64,500
Mr. M. Goculdass	27,300
H. H. Jam Saheb	21,800
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	17,000
Mr. A. S. Oomer	15,500
Mr. Gussy	14,600
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala	11,700
Major F. C. Stratton	11,200
Mr. Kelso	10,300
Mr. Ali bin Talib	10,150
Messrs. Ali bin Talib and M. Goculdass	9,666
Mr. J. Crawford	9,300
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass	6,500
Mr. T. Harrison	6,100
Mr. Lion	5,300
Major Fetherstonhaugh	4,200
Mr. Jassim M. Esea	4,000
Mr. Homi Billimoria	3,700
Mr. Goff	3,500
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed	3,400
Mr. R. S. Forage	3,000
Mr. Robert	3,000
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan	2,966
Thakar Sahib of Limbdi	2,800
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr. D. B. Captain	2,500
Mr. Dara Cowasji	2,500
Mr. W. Homer	2,500
Zemindar of Nazergunj	2,400
Mr. Pitt	2,300
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Ananji Nanji	2,200
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzie	2,100
Capt. W. Kenworthy	1,700
Mr. J. R. W. Grove	1,700
Mr. Heath	1,666
Mr. Syed Rashid	1,500
Mr T. Karsandas Govindji	1,500
Aga Coochick Shah	1,500
Capt. Meynell	1,500
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed	1,500
Mr. L. K. Kapadia	1,400
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag	1,400
Mr. Welman	1,300
Mr. Fortnum Lang	1,300
Capt. Colmore	1,200
Mr. Eeles	1,200
Mr. Toogood	1,200
Major J. G. Greig	1,200
Mr H. G. Lush Wilson	1,100
Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson	1,100
Capt. S. J. Donovan	1,000
Messrs. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed	1,000
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	1,000
Mr. A. M. Hassan	1,000
Mr. W Priestley	1,000
Mr. P. R. Naik	1,000
Mr. F. M. Garda	800
Mr. Forman	800
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid	800
Capt. E. B. Egerton	700
Capts. D. French and A. W. Molony	600
Major J. H. Davie	500
Mr. J. M. Mistry	500
Mr. N. Begmahomed	500
Mr. D. Framjee	500
Mr. D'Arey	500
Mr. Ismail Gussoo	500
Mr. N. Jehangir	500
Mr. N. R. Dakeel	400
Capt. Jackson	300
Major Prideaux	300
Capts. S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier	300
Capts. A. W. Molony and S. S. Hayne	300
Mr. S. A. Wahed	300
Col. W. E. Marshall	300
Zemindar of Sivagiri	300
Dr. H. C. Basker	300
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Comes	300
Messrs. Rajmahomed and Mahomed Jamal	300
Mr. M. Rommel	300
Mr. A. R. Talay	300
Mr. J. L. Fagan	300
Mr. Ahmed Hargany	300
Mr. Budr bin Alwash	300
Mr. A. A. Mahomed	300
H. H. Maharaja of Rewa	300
Capt. S. S. Hayne	300
Capt. C. V. Martin	300
Mr. Ananji Nanji	200
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid	200
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi	200
Mr. Ahmed Dakeel	200
Mr. A. A. Rehman	200
M. Eastwood	200
Mr. H. R. Badshah	200
Mr. Abdoola Mana	200

TRAINERS.

Byramjee Rustomjee	21
C. B. Mahomed	19
J. Robinson	6
R. Bence	6
D. Greenhalagh	6
F. W. Fletcher	5
T. Ferguson	5
Ali bin Talib	4
C. Bleach	4
T. Harrison	4
Gollam Ally	3
Succaram	3
Cowasji Burjorji	3
E. C. Ramshaw	2
Mahomed Jamal	2
J. K. Irani	1
T. Scott	1
H. G. Higgott	1
Syed Rashid	1
Mahomed Khailan	1
Faraj bin Sanad	1
Rashid Dakeel	1
A. K. Dakayel	1
Hyder Abbas	1
Privately	5

G. R'S.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Unpd.
Capt. O'B. Butler	4	4	3	15
Mr. J. H. Crawford	3	1	3	8
Capt. Beaumont	2	3	1	4
Capt. Meynell	2	1	2	6
Mr. Lush Wilson	2	1	0	8
Capt. Anderson	2	0	0	5
Capt. Jackson		1	1	2
Capt Monteith		1	1	2
Mr. Peebles		1		0
Mr. A. H. M. Wilson				6
Mr. J. Pore				4
Mr. Thursby				4
Capt. S. J. Donovan				4
Mr. De Pass				3
Mr. R. A. Jenkins				2
Capt. Carbould Warren				2
Mr. J. R. Lamdon				2
Mr. Rendel				2
Mr. J. R. W. Grove				2
Mr. J. de Wend Fenton				1
Mr. Hammond				1
Capt. Lloyd				1
Capt. Alderson				

JOCKEYS.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Unpd.
Brown	26	18	14	36
Ruiz	14	10	10	40
A. Ferguson	11	9	12	52
Hoyt	11	8	6	48
Purtoosingh	7	10	7	46
Hill	3	6	2	36
Ames	3	3	3	36
Bowley	3	3	1	22
Pratt	3	2	7	27
Mujeed	3	2	7	28
Digby	3	2	6	29
Harrison	2	2	5	33
Sampson	2	2	5	23
Mc Glone	2	2	0	36
Southall	1	4	3	36
Scott	1	1	2	33
T. Ferguson	1	1	1	2
Norman	1	0	0	3
Kaikhosroo		4	2	4
Bullock		2	2	29
Gallegos			2	21
Dhondi			2	9
Zammil			2	22
Solomon			1	11
Robison			1	10
Vincent				3
Hayes				8
Butters				6
Greenhalgh				4
Kees				4
Luckman				5
Melsom				2
Weatherall				1
Fahad				15
Etul				7
Hazza				5
Abbas				5
Mah Jan				4
Gooloo				1
Nama				1

ACCIDENTS THROUGH RAILWAY SERVANT'S NEGLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday I was travelling from Dadar by the local train of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which reaches Grant Road at about 6-45 p.m. A passenger, who seemed to be a tiffin carrier, got into my compartment at the Mahalaxmi station. He did not immediately take his seat, but stood in the door of the compartment apparently waiting for his friend when in the meantime the train started. A porter on the platform of the station so rashly and negligently closed the door from outside that the poor man lost the thumb of his right hand and got some injury to a thumb of the left, which was placed on the other side of the door. His right thumb was completely shattered.

I am a constant traveller on this railway and during the last four months I have personally witnessed four accidents of this nature. It certainly shows that such accidents take place every now and then through sheer negligence of the company's servants.

Under these circumstances the law would certainly remedy the evil; but it is the characteristic of the Indians not to go to law for such trifling things—at least the ignorant people do not know how recourse to law can procure damages from the Company. Hence the evil seems to be irremediable unless the company adopts the system of the G. I. P. Railway in constructing doors which open inside, to the carriages of the local trains. Still I think the Company will confer great obligations on the public by giving [illegible] to their employees, especially the lower ones, not to close the door of the carriages from outside in such a negligent manner.

As the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company is particularly noted for paying attention to the convenience of its passengers, I hope it will not fail to take proper steps to check the evil which seems so rampant and is not adequately noticed by its officials.—Yours etc.

X.

Mahim, Oct. 10.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30. Subject:—"God-Love and Saint Mirabai." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The second small general meeting of the Kanara Saraswat Association, was held on Saturday in its Hall at 343, Cross Lane, Grant Road.

The business of the meeting was well conducted under the Presidentship of Mr. S. N. Karnew B.A., LL.B. who in his presidential address referred to the working of the Association as presented by the Committee and appealed for better Co-operation on the part of all the members in the high interests of this institution.

In the programme were also included refreshments, music, recitations from Shakespear's 'King John' and a Dramatic performance of "Chandrahasa" by amateurs was successfully done. A harikirtan was arranged in the night. After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

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3. "Asvan" (Compound Elixir of Aswagandha).—*Gives remarkable results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, loss of Vigour, Decay of old age, Neurasthenia, Convalescence, &c.; also used as a stimulant during prolonged physical and mental exertion. (Price per pint bottle Rs. 1-8.)*

4. Essence of Chirata.—*An excellent bitter tonic and hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, biliousness, &c. It also prevents growth of acne, and worms. (Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.)*

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Junior Football Tournament, Commences, Cooperage, 5-30.

Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4.

TUESDAY, October 14.

Bombay Gymkhana 23rd Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Tamarind Lane, 4.

Macdonald Hosiery Mills, Adjourned Statutory Meeting, Hornby Road, 5-30.

WEDNESDAY, October 15.

Bombay High Court, Special Insolvency Sitting, 11-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

THURSDAY, October 16.

Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30. America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 12th October, 1913, as compared with the statement of 28th September, 1913

LIABILITIES.

	28th Sept. Rs.	12th Octo. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
Capital Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	83,80,000	87,81,000
Current Deposits	27,40,000	18,03,000
Sundries	1,10,000	50,000
	127,50,000,	122,34,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	35,72,000	39,59,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	67,91,000	58,32,000
Local Bills Discounted	3,51,000	2,86,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	24,000	26,000
Sundries	1,00,000	1,06,000
Cash in hand & Investment in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust & Municipal Bonds	19,12,000	20,25,000
	127,50,000,	122,34, 00

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Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

Makes no special claim to medicinal qualities, but because of its beneficial effects in cases of Colds, Influenza, and other Winter ills it is frequently recommended by medical authorities.

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A most refreshing thirst-Quencher a tonic—a digestive.

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"NUISANCE" AT THAKURDWAR

PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDU RESIDENTS.

A public meeting of the Hindu residents of Girgaum was held yesterday afternoon in the Ram Mandir to protest against the proposed erection of a latrine on the site of a reclaimed well near the Shenvi's temple at Thakurdwar. There was a fairly large attendance. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Casinaathji was voted to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, made a very brief speech in which he said that in fact there was no necessity for a place of convenience in the locality. No valid ground had been shown by the Municipal executive, and he thought that they must send in their protest immediately as the matter was being discovered in the Corporation.

Mr. G. S. Rao then moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this meeting puts on record its emphatic protest against the proposed erection of Public Latrines and Urinals on the site of the reclaimed Public Well on Girgaum Road next door to the Shenvi's Thakurdwar Temple and hereby adopts the protest just read and signed."

THE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Rao read the memorial which, among other things, stated as follows:—

We the undersigned having heard that in spite of previous protests the Municipal authorities are recommending erection of a number of Public Latrines and Urinals in close proximity to the *Shenvi's Thakurdwar Temple*, Girgaum Road, on an open space obtained by reclaiming a Public Well beg hereby to submit our humble but emphatic protest against the contemplated erection which is calculated to injure the Religious feelings of the Hindu Community at large. The contemplated action is opposed to the policy hitherto observed by the Corporation and by Government in refraining from acts calculated to injure the religious feelings of the several sections of the Communities. In this connection we beg to bring to the notice of the Corporation the Resolution passed by that body on 12th July 1900, prohibiting erection of Urinals or night soil depots near the entrance of Jamatkhanas Mahajanwadis or any places of worship.

In this connection it may also be mentioned that the Corporation have on previous occasions interfered on a complaint from the Public.

It is a matter of common knowledge how long and how often a Hindu Temple is visited by its devotees. The Temple in question is a convenient place for holding Hari Kirtans and Purans during the four months from June to November when thousands of persons assemble and stay on for hours together every day and night to hear the said preachings. In addition to these there are feasts held in honor of the birth days of the different Incarnations of God when the Temple is crowded to its utmost and continues to be crowded for hours together not to mention the daily attendances of devotees at all hours of the day.

The present contemplated action is doubly repugnant to the Public in as much as besides location of the proposed Latrines within twenty feet of the said Temple the site on which the Latrines are proposed to be erected is the site of a reclaimed Public Well built at a large outlay by a private donor for public use and which afforded copious supply to man and beast, the first requisite of life.

An Indian as a rule whether Mahomedan, Zoroastrian or Hindu regards wells fountains, tanks and other places supplying water as very sacred and the contemplated action of the Municipality therefore in converting the Public Well into a site for Public Urinals and Latrines will be taken as a direct attempt to wound the Religious feelings and the susceptibilities of the said several Communities.

Since the date of the last protest in 1911 the Corporation have resolved to provide at least three water cisterns just like one at Pydowni in every Ward. We take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Corporation that no better use can be made of the reclaimed site than by erecting a water cistern in the light of the said Resolution (and we fail to see what better site can be recommended by any Municipal authority for a water cistern in this locality) especially when there is no public source of water supply in the neighbourhood and when several public and private wells in the locality have already been closed at the instance of the Municipality.

We trust the members of the Corporation entrusted with the welfare of the City will not sanction the proposal which contravenes the express provisions of Section 269, Sub-Clause (5) of the Municipal Act but will perpetuate the Memory of the Philanthropic Gentleman who had built the well by sanctioning as contemplated by the above Section the erection of a water cistern or fountain so as to serve as a fitting memorial to the Philanthropy of the said Gentleman.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Rao said that the memorial set out at length all the grounds to be urged against the proposal but he wished to refer to one matter very particularly and it was this: The Municipality held the well in public trust and in his opinion the proposed structure would be an abuse of that trust because the donor of this well could never have contemplated that the site should be used for the purpose for which it was proposed to use it. Another point which he wished to emphasise was that they held their religious places in so great a sanctity that they would not allow them to be contaminated by the foul atmosphere, which was sure to arise, and any attempt in that direction should be deprecated in the strongest possible terms. He thought the proposed structure would not only be prejudicial to the health of the residents in the locality and the devotees of the temple but it would be offensive to their notion of devotion and reverence with which they approached their temples.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, in seconding the proposition, said his community considered the proposed structure as a defilement and sacrilege which ought to be prevented.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. V. J. Shukersheth moved the next resolution which ran as follows:—

"That the Chairman of the meeting is hereby authorised to forward the 1st Resolution, under his signature with the protest thereby adopted under his counter signature to the Municipal Secretary with a request to him to lay the same on the table at Monday's (to-day's) meeting of the Corporation."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in seconding the proposition, said the structure would create a real nuisance as they were well aware that places like these were taken advantage of by budmashes and he asked them not to desist in this matter but continue to protest until the nuisance was removed.

The resolution was agreed to and a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REFORM IN CONSTITUTION INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 11.

The Representative Assembly opened today in the presence of a very large gathering of members. Sir Hugh Daly was received by the Dewan. There was a large company of the Maharajah's European and Indian guests and all the heads of the State. The Dewan's address occupied over an hour in delivery, certain concessions and privileges announced by command of the Maharajah being received with loud applause.

Mr. Visvesvaraya's address is regarded as the most practical and important made for over a decade in this Assembly.

The Dewan in his address to the Representative Assembly to-day said that the Budget estimates for 1913-1914, framed on the expectation of a normal year, provide for a gross Revenue of 257.17 lakhs, and a gross expenditure of 313.55 lakhs. The ordinary estimated revenue and expenditure of the year was 221.53 lakhs and 248.45 lakhs, showing a deficit of 26.82 lakhs. This expenditure is due to special non-recurring grants to Public Works, Education, Agriculture, and Industries and from their very nature they will not be repeated, so the deficit need cause no anxiety. The Government have adequate funds both in cash and temporary investments. The matter of the surplus revenues of the civil and military station of Bangalore is still under consideration of the Government of India with regard to the exact amount to be refunded to the Mysore State and the mode of calculating the surplus to be paid in future.

A Deputy Controllership has been created for the direct charge of the Railway and Public Works, the accounts of which will be amounting to 65 lakhs during the current year. Although the Railway receipts have improved to a certain extent within the past few years, the net result of the railway transactions have resulted in a loss of 55 lakhs, taking only interest charges paid by the State into consideration.

The Government had now embarked on an active Railway policy.

In offering a retrospect of 30 years administration, Mr. Visvesvaraya said that the high standard of efficiency reached in the days of the British Commission has been maintained unimpaired, while steady progress has marked every department of state. Discussing administrative efficiency he said "In a country like ours, where the system of departments is on the European model and the staff employed to work them have not fully adopted European business habits, an efficiency audit it as much a necessity as a financial audit. Measures are contemplated to arrange for such a system." The Dewan then announced that the Maharajah had decided to increase the number of representatives from the Assembly on the Mysore Legislative Council from 2 to 4 and to nominate 8 representatives from the Assembly to the Economic Conference.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 11.

The following is a copy of section seven of the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly: Reforms in the Legislative Council etc.—There is one important message by His Highness the Maharaja to announce to this Assembly and which I refer to at this stage. The Representative Assembly was brought into existence in 1881 that is the first year after the rendition. While there are representatives on it of the highest ability and intelligence, the assembly is in the main composed of representatives from the districts and the Taluks. At present it meets once a year and, considering the size and resources of our State, it is too large a body to meet oftener. No practical scheme has yet been put forward to show in what direction and in what manner the usefulness of this assembly can be enhanced. It may be advantageous at this session to consider the question pertaining to the composition of the Assembly—the methods of electing members thereto, its functions and the system of transacting business. If the members discuss these questions and make known their veiws, the same will be submitted to His Highness for his gracious consideration.

His Highness has decided to increase the number of representatives from this Assembly on the Legislative Council from two to four, and also to nominate eight representatives from it on the conference. As you are doubtless aware, our Legislative Council is based on the model of the British Indian Act of 1861, but as that Act has been revised twice since that year, His Highness thinks that the representative character of our Council might be safely improved, so that it may come nearer to the standard of the Councils in British India. The local Legislative Council consists of 15 to 18 members at present. This number will be increased to 24 in future. Of these four will be nominated, as I already stated, on the recommendation of this Assembly, four by territorial representation from the districts, ten will be officials and six nominated members. There will thus be eight elected representatives of the people instead of two, the present number. It is necessary that the members nominated on the recommendation of this Assembly or of the districts should possess a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. His Highness has been pleased to accord to the Council, but with definite limitations in the early stages, the privileges of Budget discussion and interpellation. The limitations are necessary because our resources and establishment are limited and the time of the officials is already much taken up by the periodical functions. The interpellations will not exceed twelve questions at each session and the nature of the questions to be admitted will depend among other considerations on the measure of support accorded to them by the members.

THE RAILWAY MURDER CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMITTAL ORDER.

GUARD EXONERATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The committal order of the Magistrate in the case in which Sukhu will be tried in the Sessions Court for the murder of Miss Murphy is published. After detailing the facts of the case the magistrate remarks: "From the medical evidence as well as that of witnesses who saw the body after death and also from the condition of the carriage itself I have not the least doubt that Miss Murphy was attacked during her sleep by a single person who seized her hair and held her down with his left hand whilst he hacked at her neck and wrists with some sharp weapon with his right, until he cut through the vertebrae, which mercifully terminated the struggle, which probably occupied considerably less than a minute. The idea of outrage may be dismissed from one's mind entirely. At the time of the removal of the body Miss Murphy was still wearing a gold chain round her neck attached to her watch in her waist-belt. Beneath her body, as it was removed, was discovered a small brown leather bag containing six rupees, three four anna pieces, three one-anna pieces and four pies besides her ticket, etc. Mr. Lyon states she left Gorakhpur with four sovereigns and a ten-rupee note tied up in a handkerchief in her basket box; of those sovereigns I note there is no trace."

NATURE OF THE WEAPON.

The order concludes as follows:—

In view of the fact that Guard Roberts was actually arrested for this murder whilst Sukhu was in custody under the same charge, I consider it no more than my duty to point out certain circumstances, other than non-continuous footboards, which appear to me completely to exonerate guard Roberts. In the first place, there is the nature of the weapon with which the murder was committed. I am unable to conceive of any method by which a European could carry about a naked Kukri in his garments without attracting attention.

In the second place, there is the fact that the murder was committed during the 17 minutes' run from Gour to Babhnan. If the murderer had been a railway official he would undoubtedly have committed the murder during the very much longer run from Babhnan to Maskanwan. I consider it is the shortness of this run which is mainly responsible for the appearance of the prisoner in the dock. He had precisely 17 minutes in which, (*a*) to commit the murder; (*b*) to rifle the victim and her property; (*c*) to cover his own tracks; (*d*) in the hurry of the moment he committed two such appalling blunders in throwing his own "kurta" out of the window with the victim's property and in tying up his father's dhoti with the "kukri" which he placed in a bundle in a third class compartment to divert attention from himself. I have no doubt that after some hours' anxious consideration fear for himself was the main motive that led him to make an open charge against another, though the hope of some ultimate reward may have been a contributing factor.

Thirdly, that as regards the guard we have the fact that the murderer undoubtedly entered the carriage from the north-side away from the platform, and assuming that the guard was fully occupied at each station during the short halts of the train and that he did not choose to compromise himself by entering a first class carriage and disappearing in the face of every body on the platform, I am unable to conceive of any method by which the guard could have made an entry from the far side of the train.

Fourthly, the guard was wearing white clothes on duty as usual and taking into consideration the state of the carriage, which I have directed should be retained intact for examination of the Sessions Judge and Assessors, it is inconceivable that he could have committed the murder without becoming spotted with blood from head to foot.

GUARD'S INNOCENCE.

Finally, we have the significant fact that Sukhu has withdrawn his charge against him. I consider it no more than my duty to Mr. Roberts to set down not only that from my first examination of Sukhu I have been convinced of the guard's innocence, but also that I consider that he performed his duty in a commendable fashion under very trying circumstances. I may add that to the best of my belief all the B. and N. W. Railway officials connected with this case have performed their duty to the best of their ability and that the tragedy was, humanly speaking, unavoidable. With these final remarks I commit Sukhu for trial before the Court of Sessions.

Than Sir Robert Ball no other astronomer has been so successful in elucidating the material facts of the Universe, in a manner that appeals to the popular imagination. The depth of his knowledge has been backed up by a natural gift of explaining complex things simply. No more eloquent testimony of his success can be cited than the constant demand which is made for his volume, entitled "Star-Land." The Publishers, Messrs. Cassell inform us that they will shortly issue a new edition with a coloured frontispiece and several other new illustrations.

THE COLLEGE SQUARE MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

JURY'S VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Faulkner, officiating Coroner, assisted by a jury, held an inquest regarding the death of Head Constable Haripado Deb, of the Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department, who was shot in College Square on the evening of 29th September.

After formal evidence had been given Major Foster, officiating Police Surgeon, stated that on examining the body of the deceased on 30th September he found three entrance shot wounds. Two of the bullets were found buried deep in the body, while a third bullet, which must have been fired from the front, was found to have penetrated the front of the right arm, passed the arm pit and then re-entered again immediately and passed out at the point of the shoulder blade. As regards the other wounds, one was just outside the left nipple and another was at the back, four inches and a quarter from the left of the spine and four inches and a half below the lower angle of the shoulder blade. There were small abrasions at the back of the right elbow. The left lung, stomach, liver and the left kidney were ruptured and the sixth and eleventh ribs on the left side were fractured. By means of X-rays witness located two bullets which were recovered.

After the evidence of some other witnesses had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased was shot dead by some person or persons unknown.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

What is India doing?

"Madras Standard."—It is extremely difficult to understand the silence of some of our public men of Madras, when the South African crisis is rapidly becoming more acute. A few days back, Mr. Gandhi and his followers decided to resort to passive resistence and immediately came the shocking news that his wife and one of his sons were already in jail. Following them a number of others have broken some of the technicalities of the new law and have gone to prison. The English friends of our countrymen are working very hard in England and we published yesterday the latest intelligence from that quarter, that an influential deputation has been got up to wait on the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Harcourt, and press on his notice the urgent need for satisfying the just demands of the South African Indians. But when we turn to India, what do we see? No meetings have yet been got up either to strengthen the hands of the Supreme Government in their representations to the Imperial Government in England, or to collect subscriptions to support the Passive Resisters. Mr. Gokhale, immediately on his landing, testified to the necessity for our being more active and announced that he would at once open a fund on behalf of them. It is believed that at the extraordinary session of the Servants of India Society, he will bring to the notice of the members the supreme need to begin the immediate holding of meetings and collection of funds. Thus it is assured that at least one national organisation will do its duty towards our countrymen in South Africa. But why should this burden fall on any one organisation, however strong it might be to bear it? We have a number of other institutions that can help the work of the Servants of India Society in this respect. The silence of the Provincial Congress Committee and of the Mahajana Sabha the two chief political association of this Presidency, is inexplicable.

Sir Henry MacMahon.

"News of India."—At the close of the present season there will be many more changes in the upper ranks of the Government of India than would ordinarily be anticipated from the inevitable game of "General Post" every now and then. When Colonel Sir Henry McMahon proceeds on leave, in March, it is very doubtful whether he will return as Foreign Secretary, as there is no one who better deserves promotion. In creating him 'Master of Ceremonies' at the Coronation Durbar, in preference to many Peers at Home—who would have been only too glad to have been offered that responsible position—His Majesty the King-Emperor clearly indicated the high estimation in which Sir Henry is held by him. It would be only fitting his employment to his usefulness and abilities if Sir Henry McMahon were to return as Member of Council in charge of the Foreign Department,—unhampered by the trammels of the India Office—so that he should be the sole responsible adviser of the Viceroy in relation to all questions of diplomacy. There is, however, one very possible appointment to which he might justly be transalted, viz; the Lieut.-Governorship of Burmah, and we consider that the history of the annexation of that country, under the direction and guiding hand of Lord Dufferin, will show why we need the very best brains in dealing with that important annexure to our Eastern Empire.

A man with a Grievance.

"Indian Patriot."—Sir Bamfylde Fuller's outburst in the London *Times* and the facility with which that journal takes up any cry directed against the people of India must give us cause for concern. The *Times* knows full well that Sir Bamfylde is a disappointed and discontented man who was forced to resign his office by Lord Minto and Lord Morley; and under ordinary circumstances it should have refused to publish the stuff that he wrote. He feels greatly aggrieved at what he consiedrs the injustice done to him, and the blow that his forced resignation was to the Civil Service. It is, no doubt, a good subject for agitation; but it is now an old story. And if he had omitted that incident from his letter, it would have perhaps been possible to read it without recollecting that he is a man with a grievance against Government. And the personal malice which he exhibits against Mr. Surendranath Banerjee cannot enhance the value of his communication.

"KIDNAPPING BY ORDER."

A DEFENCE OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

"THE NATION'S" REPLY.

We take the following from "The Nation":—

The "Pall Mall Gazette," in last Saturday's issue, attacked us for our last week's article under this heading. We will repeat the main points of its attack. It said that we had based a page and a half of moral indignation upon correspondence before us, though we admittedly had no direct knowledge of the matter at all. It referred to the "atmosphere, intrigues, and past history of the State of Junagadh." It compared the "wails of the Dowager Begum" with "those heard by most fathers from their wives when the eldest son is sent off to school for the first time." It said that "in this instance, the part of the father is played by the Bombay Government, which has sent the young Nawab, a lad of thirteen, to England to be educated." It referred to a "sad story" about the late heir of Junagadh, "who might, perhaps, have been alive and ruling the State to-day, if the Government had looked after him better in his youth." It said the authorities wanted to get the present Nawab away from the zenana, and that, in the case of a boy of thirteen, they were amply justified.

We answer that all these points of attack are either untrue or irrelevant. Our article was not based "on moral indignation," but on a simple statement of the case, so far as the correspondence on all sides revealed it. We admitted that we judged the case from that correspondence, without any personal knowledge of the characters concerned. But such correspondence is obviously "direct knowledge," and is always taken as such in any court of law. If account is to be taken of the intrigues, atmosphere, and past history of all the 680 "Native States" in India, our various Indian Governments there will have enough on their hands, and will be compelled entirely to reverse our established policy of non-interference with Indian customs and manners, except in extreme cases of wrong.

"A MIRROR OF RECTITUDE."

That the Bombay Government took upon itself to play the part of step-father in removing the son to England against the mother's wish, is exactly the point of our complaint, for we maintain that the Government had no legal right to play such a part, and that after the father's death, the mother, by our law, has legal control over the child. The "sad story" of another heir, who "might" now have been alive, and the plea that the Government wanted to get the present Nawab away from the zenana by sending him to England, are irrelevant to the case, for, since January, 19[illegible] the boy had been already living under English tutors with two English with two English families in turn, and the mother only asked that, during his present tutor's absence on leave, another English tutor should be provided at any cost. As to Lord Sydenham being a "mirror of rectitude," that may be true; but, whether true or not, it is irrelevant also. In our article we wrote: "We may assume that they (the Resident, Mr. Robertson; the tutor, Mr. Tudor-Owen; and the then Governor of Bombay, Lord Sydenham) are all excellent people, acting throughout from the very highest motives. We only say that, though they were angels from heaven, they have no right in law or equity to kidnap a child." *A fortiori* we say the same of a mirror of rectitude.

WHAT IS LORD CREWE GOING TO DO?

The remarks of the "Pall Mall Gazette" do not shake our contention in the least. So far as we can judge, the Bombay Government has acted contrary to the spirit and letter of our law by forcibly removing the boy against the with of his legal and natural guardian. The Viceroy and the India Office have acted ill-manneredly in making no direct answer to the mother's repeated protests. And we regard as very dubious the policy and wisdom of denationalising an Indian Mahomedan Prince of thirteen by forcibly removing him from his natural surroundings. The boy is admittedly delicate and unused to cold. The winter is coming on, and again we ask what Lord Crewe proposes to do about it?

OPIUM SALES NEXT YEAR.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

It is notified that,—(1) In the calendar year 1914 not more than 13,200 uncertified chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 1,100 chests in each month of the year.

(2) Of the quantity to be offered for sale in each of the months of January to November, 940 chests will be Benares opium and 160 chests Patna opium; and at the sale in December 941 chests will be Benares opium and 150 chests will be Patna opium.

(3) Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each month. No reduction in the quantities to be sold, however, will be made without three months' previous notice.

HONGKONG OPIUM.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

The "Pioneer" says that with regard to Reuter's statement as to opium in Hongkong, it is understood that the proposals from the colony are still under consideration of the Government of India. The amount of opium required yearly is only four or five hundred chests.

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Called Up Capital	,,	15,00,000,
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
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The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progrse

Mar the first.		
1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	32,35,600
31st December ,,	,,	14,00,000

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BASTOW.—On the 21st September, at 5, Cornwall-mansions, Kensington-court, W., the wife of Captain H. V. Bastow, of a daughter.

BEAUMONT.—On September, 21st, at Coggeshall, Essex, to Mr. and Mrs. Horace F. Beaumont, a son.

WARDE-JONES.—On the 16th September, at 23, Cambridge-mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., the wife of A. W. Warde-Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHILL-CARTER—GRAHAM-WHITE.—On the 23rd September, at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Sundridge Park, Bromley, by the Very Rev. Monsignor Gandy, vicar of Exeter, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Cooksey, vicar, and the Rev. Fr. Hughes, Harry Ogilvie Churchill-Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Churchill-Carter (South Africa), to Gladys Eilleen Carminowe (Queen) Graham-White, daughter of the late Mr. G. Graham-White, of St. Stephen's House, St. Stephen's,

DEATHS.

BIGG-WITHER.—On Tuesday, the 23rd September, at Creg Malin View, Peel, Isle of Man, Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Cuthbert Bigg-Wither, Indian Army and P. W. D., of Tilthams, Godalming, Surrey, in his 69th year.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October, 13th 1913.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND POLICY.

We shall have to await the full text of Mr. Lloyd George's speech before it will be possible to discuss with any profit the new Land Policy of the Government, which presumably, he outlined at Bedford on Saturday. At the moment of writing Reuter has omitted to give us any sort of recognisable outline of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme, the announcement of which is certainly the most important political event in England since he laid his first budget before Parliament; for on it, in a far greater degree than on Home Rule or Welsh Disestablishment, or any of the old issues, will depend the chances of Mr. Asquith's Government's returning to power after the next general election. Reuter's first summary of Mr. George's speech contains nothing but what any intelligent anticapator might have composed as a forecast of what the Chancellor would say. Mr. Lloyd George has long ago fully acquainted us with his views on the land question, and the abuses of English landlordism; and that landlordism is the greatest of monoplies, that the landlord in England has legal authority to do more than a foreign invader in a conquered country, and that the conditions under which the agricultural labourer lives are a scandal,—all these are merely the platitudes belonging to one side of the controversy, on which Reuter need not have troubled to waste words. Even the one important fact as to the nature of the policy which Mr. George proposes, namely, that he does not propose to burden the country with a huge national debt, "in order to perpetuate abuses," might have been anticipated. The policy that was initiated in Ireland by Mr. Gladstone's first Land Bill, and has been continued by subsequent measures embracing vast and complicated schemes of land purchase, is not suitable to England, where different conditions have to be attacked. Besides England has no source to which she can turn for the necessary financial aid, in the sense that Ireland could rely upon England, even were it desirable to deal with the question in such a way. But, as Mr. George says, why should the country be burdened with a huge national debt in order to perpetuate the abuses of a system for which the great landlords of the country are responsible? The decline of agriculture as an industry in England has been attributed to many causes,—Free Trade, the attractions of the Colonies, and the drift of the labourers to the towns. But the real cause is beginning to be appreciated, even by the rank and file of the Conservative Party,—that so long as the land remains a monopoly of the few, and the few have other interests to serve than those of devoting the land to what should be its first use, so long will agriculture as an industry continue to decline and fall. An agricultural revolution is being achieved in Ireland by the gradual transference of the land from the possession of landlords who have no interest but the collection of rents and the promotion of sport to the men who will till and sow for a living. Such a revolution was achieved in France a century ago, and such a revolution can be achieved in England by a bold and statesmanlike reform, that will give the labourer a living wage, a decent house, and the means of acquiring a proprietary right in the land that he cultivates. The stability that peasant proprietorship has given to agriculture in France, can be given to it in England, with this difference,—that the conditions under which the reform will be carried out in these days of advanced science in agriculture should bring about that stability more rapidly and more effectively than it did in France, for as Mr. Lloyd George forecasts, he will be given the expert instruction, the greater facilities to get his produce to the markets, and all the other improved aids which the modern machinery of State is able to provide.

These are the objects at which Mr. Lloyd George aims, and which we believe will command the approval of the electorate. The day has gone by, when the great landed proprietor in England can defend his position as a landlord who only permits portions of his land to be used for cultivation, and thus to fulfil its destined uses in a properly organised community, while he reserves vast areas for sport. Various specious arguments will be advanced, no doubt, as they have been in the past, to endeavour to persuade the people that the pleasures of the great provide employment for the poor. But the day has gone by when any large number of people could be brought to believe that the limited distribution of wealth thus caused is any compensation for the necessity to spend millions on foreign food, and the continued existence of an enormous mass of people who are perpetually on the verge of starvation in spite of an unexampled industrial progress. These facts provide too glaring a lesson to be lost upon an electorate whom the benefits of education have enlightened on the problem of their own welfare. It is not to be supposed, however, that the official opposition to Mr. Lloyd George's land policy will take this form. Those responsible for the policy of the Unionist party have been for long feverishly seeking for some alternative programme which may be offered to the agricultural labourer as a substitute for the sweeping reform which the Liberal party has adumbrated. Various schemes for extending the policy of small-holdings, which the Unionists introduced as a small sop to stave off the impending blow to landlordism, have been put forward, and the country is already in possession of a policy offered by Lord Landsowne, which may be regarded as the official Unionist policy. This aims at a conversion of tenants, not of small holdings but of farms of all sizes, into owners of their farms by the aid of loans from the State of the whole of the purchase money on the principle of the Irish Land Purchase Acts. But this only deals with half, or less than half, of the problem, which can never be solved until, as Mr. George demands, the *labourer* is provided with the means of getting "a living wage, a decent house and a piece of land," and is restored to the position and rights which he enjoyed before the passing of the Enclosure Acts; and until also, the uncultivated areas which have been misappropriated for sport, are restored to him. But apart from this, Lord Lansdowne's scheme, as might be expected, leaves the landlord-monopolist practically alone. If he is unwilling to sell there is nothing to make him sell, and without some form of pressure or compulsion no scheme of Land Purchase can succeed. The scheme is one purely calculated to benefit those landowners who are anxious to sell, and a select number of tenant purchasers. It leaves the agricultural labourer, who is the greater problem, out of the reckoning, and, in addition it threatens an immense absorption of State credit for the benefit of landlords, without any corresponding benefit to the State, as such. In fact, as has been pointed out by Lord Eversley, himself a considerable landowner and a great authority on such questions, it would be calculated to aggravate the present conditions. The obstacle to a wide extension of small holdings has been the competition of the farmer class, who are unwilling to give up their farms, or parts of them, for the purposes of small holdings. Lord Lansdowne's scheme for converting tenant farmers into owners,—admirable as such an object may be in itself,—would have the effect of increasing this difficulty, seeing that the farmers would be asked to give up land of which they had become proprietors under long term mortgages to the State. There is no prospect,—how can there be?—that a limited scheme, merely to convert tenant farmers into owners when the landlord is agreeable to the transaction, would solve the enormous problem which the present condition of the agricultural industry in England offers? There would still remain the uncultivated land on the one hand, and the underpaid discontented agricultural labourer and the inundations of foreign food on the other. The Unionist party will have to devise a more generous scheme than their landlord leaders can offer, if they hope to compete for the agricultural vote against such a programme as the Chancellor of Exchequer offers in his comprehensive attempts to deal with the national aspects of the problem. But, of course, whether Mr. Lloyd George has succeeded in evolving in detail a feasible scheme of Land Reform remains to be seen.

A YEAR OF CONFLAGRATION IN THE BALKANS.

"The Nation" in a vivid article sums up the result of the year of conflagration in the Balkans which has just concluded. The article is interesting because "The Nation" in this matter represents the class of opinion most friendly to the Balkan States, and its comments to-day illustrate very interestingly the contrast between the state of that opinion now and what it was a year ago when the Balkan allies entered upon their righteous war of liberation. We were asked to believe then that the holy brotherhood of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Servia had embarked upon a crusade to rescue the inhabitants of Thrace, Macedonia, Albania, etc, from the Turkish oppressor. There was no vainglorious abbition, no lust for territory. "The Nation's" review of the two wars and its estimate of the results leaves the selfish, merciless and unscrupulous motives of the aggressors exposed in all their naked ugliness. There is no pretence that there was ever any good motive in the attack on Turkey. "That it was not a cold-blooded war is almost the only good thing that can be said about it, says "The Nation." But even this is not true, for we know how coldly and calculatingly the plans were laid months beforehand. For the rest, let us quote "The Nation":—

At the first, the desire for territory was inflamed by a lust of vengeance for centuries of wrong; and when the desire for territory and the lust of vengeance had been glutted beyond all expectation, the second war revealed an intensity of race-hatred among the former allies perhaps more vindictive than any they had shown towards the common enemy. And now that a kind of peace has been patched up, or is immediately expected, the combatants look out upon a wasted and desolated land; their men have been so reduced in number that, in one case at all events, it is calculated the population cannot recover for thirty years; and as to the old, the women, and the children, what they have suffered by starvation, outrage, loss of possessions, disease, and various kinds of death will never be known.

The journal goes on to deal with each of the countries separately,—the "tragedy of Turkey," the "tragedy of Bulgaria," "Roumania's treachery," the pure self-interestedness of Greece, Servia and Montenegro, who discarded all their early talk about "liberation" and "nationality", and, having once occupied territory, stuck there, "in entire disregard of previous agreements or any principle of division by race." Then there is the Concert of Europe which first threatened that there should be no war; then threatened that whatever happened the *status quo* of territory should be preserved; then promised that the victors in the first war should not be deprived of the fruits of victory; insisted that the Treaty of London should be maintained; and lastly announced that the Treaty of Bucharest would be revised.

On none of these threats, promises, or announcements did it act. On none of these points did it do anything at all. It lay behind the scenes, apparently torpid. To one small and useful deed of justice it roused itself. As Austria was getting angry about her own interests, it saved Scutari from Montenegro. But its friends claim for it one still more conspicuous triumph. The Concert succeeded, they say, in preserving a concerted inaction, without allowing its own members to tear each other limb from limb. That was as much as any reasonable being could expect, and a great deal more than many hoped. One further point, however,

and the result of it all is the temporary suppression of smouldering passions, which may burst again into conflagration no one knows when; vast numbers of people put under the yoke of those whom they call, with good reason, "the new oppressor," and a state of confusion and hostility in the area which the Powers have taken under their special protection, which is the excuse for fresh mobilisations on its frontiers. This is the spectacle we are asked to contemplate and regard Sir Edward Grey, the proud director of the Concert, as a heaven born Foreign Minister.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

On Saturday Their Excellencis Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a passing visit to Bombay on their return from Simla, where they have been the guests of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, to Kirkee. Platform No. 6 of the Victoria Terminus Station was carpeted with red cloth and there was present a large number of Railway Police with their officers. Major E. Happer, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, were on the platform to represent the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. R. Mc tier Acting Commissioner of Police, motored up just before the arrival of the Governor's train. At 9.55 a.m. the white carriages of His Excellency's train rounded the curve into the station and was carefully drawn up by the picked driver, who had the distinction of driving. Lord and Lady Willingdon looked in perfect health. His Excellency wore a grey dress of gauzy material with a black hat. Their Excellencies were accomponied by Miss E. Beaumont Nesbit, Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major T. G. Grieg, Military Secretary, Capt. G. E. Vaugham, A. D. C. and Capt. K. O. Goldie, A. D. C. After chatting for a few moments with those on the platform, Lord and Lady Willingdon motored first to the Secretariat and then for a brief visit to Government House, after which they returned to the Victoria Terminus from whence they left for Kirkee at 2 p.m. Their Excellencies and party had luncheon on the train. Both the departure and the arrival were of a distinctly informal and private nature.

The Cocaine Seizures.

The Second Presidency Magistrate was not one whit too severe in the sentence of one years' rigorous imprisonment which he passed on a steward of the s.s. Persia, and a shore gunner of the P. & O. Company in connection with a charge of selling over two million grains of cocaine without a licence. The illicit traffic in cocane is an atrocious one, and it is largely made possible by these importations through men on board European vessels. The manner in which the culprits were trapped and detected was a brilliant piece of detective work for which Superintendent Sullivan, Mr. Quigley, Sub-Inspector Chinoy and the other officers concerned deserve the highest praise. The plea of the steward, Blundell, that he was enticed into the sale by Mr. Quigley could not, of course, mitigate his offence in the least. This was no case of an *agent provacateur* leading a man into crime, but one in which the officer in charge of the case resorted to a legitimate ruse to detect a man who had already committed a crime by being in possession of the cocaine, and was obviously fully intending to dispose of it to a good purchaser. We trust the sharp sentences inflicted will have a deterrent effect and do something to mitigate a growing evil of a really terrible character.

The Bishops and Maud Allen.

We had hoped that the controversy in regard to the question of Miss Maud Allan's appearance as a performer in this country had subsided. So far as India is concerned we think it had. At any rate, the more sober minded among the protesting elements seemed to have realised that the agitation was merely making them ridiculous. The Bishop of Calcutta, however, on behalf of the Bishops of India,—Anglican, we presume,—sends a belated letter to the "Times" urging that Miss Allan's visit would be beneficial "neither to the position of Englishmen in India, nor to the cause of morality among Indians." The Bishop is entitled to enjoy and express his own opinion or that of any amount of Bishops,—if he has their permission to do so,—on these questions, though we do not envy him the uncharitable estimate of Indian morality which prompts him to make this presumptuous remark. But when he goes on to lay down as a statement of fact that the opinion of Englishmen in India on the subject "is unanimous to a very unsual degree" it must be stated at once that this is not the truth. His Lordship has been grossly misled, and he would have acted more wisely in refraining from making such an uncompromising statement, in view of the fact that it is quite clear that, to say the least, a very large body of English opinion,—we think the larger body,—has neither been impressed nor edified by an agitation which has done anything but enhance British prestige.

Unionist Land "Reform."

We have referred in our leading article to-day to Lord Eversley's searching and damning criticism of Lord Lansdowne's scheme of Land Purchase, the Unionist alternative to Mr. George's scheme of Land Reform. A summary of Lord Eversley's letter to "The Times" may interest our readers. Lord Eversley shows that the scheme offers great advantages to landlords who wish to sell, and to tenants who wish to buy, but that there the advantages end. From the public point of view, the plan is dangerous and expensive, and so far from furthering any large social object, it would prove an obstacle. The Irish precedent gives no promise of security, for in Ireland the State has the tenant's interest as security, whereas in England tenant right does not exist, and no bank would think it prudent to advance on mortgage more than two-thirds of the purchase price of a farm where the only interest of the tenants is in the growing crops and unexhausted manures.

Effect on the Credit of the State.

The effect on the credit of the State would be very serious if these transactions were carried out on a large scale, and Lord Eversley calculates that Consols would drop to 60 That, again, would cause new embarrassments, as has happened in Ireland. Meanwhile, all the difficulties would ensue that are inevitable if some tenants are allowed to buy and others not. Moreover, the scheme gives great scope to land speculators. Lord Eversley quotes the case of one of the Duke of Bedford's estates in Devonshire. This estate the Duke sold to his tenants on very easy terms, and in five years all the tenant-farmers re-sold their farms at a profit to persons who re-let them to tenants at rents far above those paid to the Duke of Bedford.

A story of the Turkish Censor.

One of the weeklies tells a good story of one of the un-numbered exploits of the Turkish censor. Some time ago this gentleman was called upon to "pass" some hymns which had been translated into Bulgarian. He sent back the copy with more than half the hymns crossed out. An appeal was made to a more modern-minded official, with the result that most of the hymns were allowed to pass. Again an attempt was made to secure the whole book. But here the official shook his head. "Doubtless we Turks are fools," he said, "but not such fools as to let you sing, 'Shall we gather at the river.' Of course, we know what river the Bulgarians are thinking of." The journal which tells the story adds that the censor's thoughts were fixed on the Maritza, not on the mystical stream of the Apocalypse. This does not follow. Probably it was the suspicion that the singers of the hymns would have their thoughts fixed on the Maritza that made him censor the hymn.

A new Parsee Civilian.

We learn that Mr. S. D. J. Dhondy, the young Parsee civilian to whom reference was made in this column on Saturday, has been offered, and has accepted a post in the Colonial Civil Service. Mr. Dhondy, who will be posted to Ceylon, is expected in Bombay shortly and will stay a few days here before proceeding to join his appointment. He is the eldest son of Mr. D. J. Dhondy, sub-editor of the "Rast Goftar." Mr. Dhondy's University career was a brilliant one. He passed his Matriculation in 1904 at the age of 15, from the well-known New High School and joined the Elphinstone College and successively passed the P. E., Intermediate and First LL.B. examinations in the second class and in 1908 he passed his B.A. in the first class. Then he was appointed a French Fellow in the Elphinistone College and took his M.A. in 1909. He was then appointed a Professor in French in the Ahmedabad Gujerat College but after serving one term in that college he resigned and went to England for the I.C.S. Examination. He joined Queen's College, Oxford. In 1911 he passed the Historical Tripos and appeared in the I.C.S. Examination of 1912, in which he stood 85th, there being only 75 appointments. He was, however, offered a post in the Colonial Service or in the Home Service, which he refused. Mr. Dhondy sat again for this year's examination, with the successful result already mentioned.

Indians in Home and Colonial Services.

We recollect only one case of an Indian who had been appointed to the Home Civil Service and another appointment of an Indian to the Colonial Civil Service. Mr. S. Ghosh was for a short time a clerk in the Inland Revenue Board. He resigned and is now, we believe, managing an insurance company in Calcutta. The other Indian, Mr. N. C. Sen resigned his post in the Straits Civil Service after a few years' work to practise at the Calcutta Bar. Mr. Sen is Registrar of the Calcutta Small Causes Court.

Cawnpore Mosque Defence Association.

An Association has just been formed in Calcutta under the name of the "Cawnpore Mosque Defence Association." The Association inform us that they are considering the advisability of a deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy, and, in case a deputation is decided upon, the means to be adopted to organise the deputation properly. The Association intend to raise funds for the defence of the accused at Cawnpore and to provide for the permanent maintenance of the families of those who lost their lives in the course of the incidents of the 3rd August. The Association further hope that a similar organisation will be formed in Bombay having the same purposes in view.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

TERRIBLE STORY OF THE SEA.

BURNT IN THE MID-ATLANTC.

SPLENDID ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

FATE OF 236 EMIGRANTS.

VOLTURNO STILL AFLOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The steamer Volturno, bound from Rotterdam for New York, has been burnt in the mid-Atlantic and abandoned. There were 757 passengers, mostly emigrants, of whom 236 have not been accounted for.

The Carmania received a distress call from the Volturno, 78 miles away, that she was on fire with six hundred emigrants on board. The Carmania proceeded at full speed, making over twenty knots in the teeth of a gale and found the Volturno burning fiercely forward. The propellers had fouled the boat tackle and only two boats had got safely away. Four had been smashed by terrific seas and the occupants drowned.

The Carmania's first officer went in a boat and for two hours made most gallant efforts to reach the Volturno, till all except three oars were smashed.

APPEALS FOR HELP.

Meanwhile, Captain Barr, of the Carmania, kept sending wireless messages to all neighbouring liners, and cleverly manœuvred his ship within a hundred feet of the Volturno's stern. The seas, however, made rescues impossible. It was terrible to see the passengers, women and children, all with lifebelts, huddled in the stern, while the crew were forward, fighting the flames.

The storm moderated later and the boats made another attempt at rescue, but with no success owing to the growing darkness and heavy seas.

EIGHT LINERS ARRIVE.

Meanwhile, eight liners had arrived, searchlights were erected and straggling swimmers were picked up. At nine in the evening the flames burst amidships from the engine room followed by an explosion. The spectacle of passengers and crew on the burning ship surrounded by thousands eager to succour them aboard an international fleet was almost indescribable. The dreadful enforced idleness continued till daybreak.

PASSENGERS HUDDLED TOGETHER IN THE POOP.

The Volturno is still afloat and masses of passengers are huddled together in her poop.

The sea has moderated and a flotilla of boats are gathered in the Volturno's stern.

RESCUES EFFECTED.

LATER.

Rescues were effected by nine in the morning of October 10, in latitude 48.25, longtitude 34.33.

The Volturno is a British vessel which left Rotterdam on October 2. She did not call at any British port and was bound for Halifax.

135 MISSING.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The passenger list of the Volturno included 22 first-class, 538 steerage, and 96 crew. Hence there are 135 missing. No English were among Volturno's cabin passengers. They were mostly Germans and Russians.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The liner Grosser Kurfuerst has sent the following wireless message: "We received appeals for help from the Volturno at 4 on Thursday afternoon. We found her entirely on fire, the cause apparently having been a violent explosion forward in which several passengers and crew were killed. Two of our boats were under way all night, from nine in the evening till 3-15 in the morning. It was almost impossible to approach the wreck owing to heavy seas. Rescue was only possible by jumping overboard. The Volturno sent out a boat with five men who were picked up, but the boat sank immediately. Altogether about a hundred are missing. The Carmania and the Touraine thoroughly searched the scene of disaster, and a search is now being made for two of the Volturno's boats full of people, but it is probable that the search will be fruitless. The wreck is a danger to navigation."

YUAN'S ELECTION.

PLOT AGAINST HIS LIFE.

PRONOUNCEMENT BY CHINA'S PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Yuan-Shih-Kai, in his presidential address, expressed himself in favour of progress, but not of extreme Radical methods. He emphasised that capital and education were essential to China's development.

Afterwards, in reply to an address from the Diplomatic Corps, he assured them that treaties and contracts would be strictly observed, and the rights of foreigners respected.

PEKING, Oct. 10.

Chen, the chief of the mounted police, was arrested to-day and his house searched. Bombs were found there, whereupon Chen confessed that the Southern rebels had bribed him to attempt to assassinate Yuan-Shih-Kai. Suspicion was aroused by Chen seeking a position at to-day's ceremonies.

"TIMES" ON THE REPUBLIC.

INTERESTS OF FOREIGN POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

"The Times" to-day, with reference to the Republic, says China has displayed none of the qualities requisite to organise new forms of popular Government and has not even succeeded in drafting a Constitution. Thus Yuan-Shih-Kai is free to govern by all the time-honoured expedients of benevolent despotism and the power of the purse.

The interests of foreign Powers have at present been met by a formal acknowledgment of existing treaty obligations. The Powers can best assist China by firmly supporting Yuan-Shih-Kai's authority, which is vital in the matter of foreign loans. The political panaceas of the Western world are at present inapplicable to China. The best hope of terminating the present unrest resides in a united policy of the Powers to support Yuan-Shih-Kai and discountenance any weakening of his authority in the provinces.

Other papers make no comment.

ATONEMENT FOR MINISTERS.

INCIDENT AT A LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

During the day of Atonement service at a West End Synagogue, to-day, a number of Jewesses created a sensation by exclaiming "May God forgive Herbert Samuel and Rufus Isaacs for denying freedom to women. May God forgive them for consenting to the torture of women." The interrupters then left. Their names were taken.

ARREST OF MEXICAN DEPUTIES.

PALACE AND PARLIAMENT IN HANDS OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

A telegram from Mexico City states that President Huerta has placed troops and police in possession of Parliament House. 110 Deputies who protested were arrested but subsequently released. Troops are patrolling the streets. Quickfirers are posted at the Palace. The Parliament has been dissolved.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN PORTUGAL.

ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 12.

Preparations are being made for arbitration by England, France and Spain with Portugal on the question of the confiscation of the Church property of their citizens.

KARACHI PIECE-GOODS FIRM.

SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

The "Sind Gazette" announces that the firm of Messrs. Khubchand Fahtechand, well-known piece-goods merchants of Karachi, have suspended payment.

FRANCO-SPANISH AMENITIES.

SUGGESTED ADDITION TO TRIPLE ENTENTE.

BRITISH WARSHIP GREETS THE RULERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The *rapprochement* between France and Spain, and the extreme cordiality existing between the two Governments manifested during M. Poincaré's visit, is much discussed by the French papers, some of which talk of Spain joining the Triple *Entente*. This view is scarcely accepted in Spain itself.

King Alfonso and M. Poincaré have gone to Cartagena, where a British battleship has arrived to pay its respects to the distinguished visitors. The compliment is much appreciated.

MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

King Alfonso and President Poincare sent a joint telegram to King George thanking him for sending a battleship to Cartagena, and assuring King George of their cordial friendship. During the toasts at luncheon on board the French battleship Diderot both referred to the Mediterranean as the cradle of Franco-Spanish civilisation.

M. Poincaré afterwards sailed for Marseilles.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

CALCUTTA MEETING'S DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans living in northern Calcutta was held this afternoon at the Soortibagan to raise subscriptions in aid of the Cawnpore mosque. Prince Ghulam Mahomed, Sheriff of Calcutta, presided and the proceedings were conducted in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali.

At the commencement a procession of young boys with flags in hand arrived, singing songs composed about the recent riots at Cawnpore. Several speeches were made and resolutions passed unanimously demanded: (1) the restoration of the demolished portion of the Machhli Bazar mosque at Cawnpore; (2) the honorable acquittal of all the accused without exception and, (3) the appointment of a commission of enquiry in respect of the incidents of 3rd August.

Resolutions were also passed that the meeting considered the demand of security from the journal "Al-Hilai" to be an act of severity and punishment to the Moslem public.

The meeting strongly disapproved of the meeting held at Delhi on 1st October under the presidency of the Nawab of Rampur and disclaimed any Ruling Chief in India as their religious leader.

Lastly the meeting expressed full sympathy with Indians in South Africa and recorded their sense of resentment at the biassed judgments of the South African tribunals which invalidated the Islamic form of marriages and invoked the aid of the British Government in the matter.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

TWO PRIVATE BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to be held on the 11th November in addition to the usual questions and answers and resolutions two private Bills will be introduced, namely, a bill for the registration of medical practioners by Dr. T. M. Nair and a Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer.

A NATIONAL DAY.

We have received the following telegram from Maulvi Leakut Hossain:—

"Painful news is daily coming from south South Africa. Our sisters and brothers are going to jail for the honour of India. Both Hindus and Mohemedans should come forward and collect funds to help the dependants of their imprisoned brothers and sisters. Formerly Partition Day, now National Day is going to be celebrated on 16th October (30th Aswin) Thursday, in Bengal. People in every part of India also should celebrate this awakening day of India and worship the Motherland, tying rakhis and directing their thoughts to her.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The revised dates of the Islington Commission have been issued, they now stand as follows:—Delhi, 3rd November to 10th December; Calcutta, 13th December to 29th January; Madras, 2nd to 17th February; Bombay, 23rd February to 15th March.

EDUCATION MEMBER'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The "Pioneer" states that Sir Harcourt Butler, Education Member, will leave Simla on the 13th October for Bombay and Bangalore, returning to Simla at the beginning of November. Sir Reginald Craddock will then leave for Calcutta.

PRINCE KATSURA DEAD.

FAMOUS JAPANESE STATESMAN.

THREE TIMES PRIME MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The death is announced at Tokio of Prince Katsura, who was three times Premier.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN TRIBUTES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The "Morning Post" publishes a very sympathetic article in connection with the death of Prince Katsura, who, it says, was one of the greatest of Japan's sons.

The "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" also contains a sympathetic article in this connection, and remarks that Germany loses by his death one of her best friends in Japan. The paper says that Prince Katsura kept in affectionate remembrance the time he spent in Berlin; and that to tell the story of his life is to relate the history of modern Japan.

BEEHIVE MILL STRIKE.

MASTERS THREATEN GENERAL LOCK-OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has passed unanimously a resolution in favour of a special lock-out, beginning on November 25th, in the event of the Beehive Mill strikers failing to return to work.

It transpires that though the majority at yesterday evening's meeting of Bolton operatives supported the continuance of strike pay, a strong section opposed it. Both parties agreed to press the Amalgamation's Executive to call a delegate meeting, those in favour of the strike intimating that if this meeting declared against the Beehive Mill strikers they would unite in pressing the strikers to resume work.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 11.

The Amalgamation's Executive has decided to call a Delegate a meeting on November 18th to advice the ending of the Beehive Mill strike.

AUSTRIAN NAVY.

NO NEW KEELS TO BE LAID DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

The Neue Freie Presse is informed by the Naval Department that at the forthcoming meeting the Delegations will be asked for no credits for fresh naval construction, but only for instalments for ships already sanctioned.

KAHROR BEGAR CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 11.

Nine witnesses were examined to-day by the Commission of enquiry into the Kahror Begar case, seven of them "Paolis" or weavers, who all stated that the fight was due to the impressment for shikar, that they were arrested for their refusal to do the shoot, and that there was no burglary at Shamah's house.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Kahror stated that he examined the three weavers on the day following the occrrencue, and that they had marks of lathi blows on their bodies. After another witness had been examined, who corroborated the evidence of the "Paolis," the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

The case for the prosecution is expected to close on Tuesday.

MYSORE DUSSERA EXHIBITION.

EDUCATION COURT OPENED BY YUVARAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 11.

The education court of the Dussera Exhibition was opened by the Yuvaraj this morning in the presence of a large and cultured company of visitors, including Lady Hugh Daly and the Dewan. Speaking at length on the practical value of the court, the Yuvaraj deplored the prevalent illiteracy of the people of Mysore and appealed to the patriotism of teachers as a body to make the best use of the means lately provided for the education of the masses. He deprecated cramming as it only tended to turn out generations of third-class clerks and cited the example of the moral, physical, commercial and industrial culture which had made the Western countries what they were to-day.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Dewan of Indore, arrived yesterday in Bombay by the northern express of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

ULSTER'S POSITION.

MR. F. E. SMITH'S OPINIONS.

NO COMPROMISE BASED ON INCLUSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at West Bromwich, emphasised that the opinions which he was expressing were entirely his own, as he had had no time to consult his colleagues. He said, however, that Mr. Winston Churchill was ludicrously wrong in thinking that Home Rule could be forced on Ulster under the Parliament Act. In four months there would be a hundred thousand men in the North of Ireland, with guns on their shoulders, ready to resist it. But Mr. Churchill had shown a knowledge of fundamental facts which none of his colleagues had publicly admitted.

Mr. Smith pointed out that temporary exclusion of Ulster, which Mr. Churchill admitted as possible, could only be ended with Ulster's consent. There could be no compromise based on Ulster's inclusion.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A COMPROMISE.

ULSTER LIBERALS' MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Kilmarnock, said that the Government would never abandon the principle of a responsible Irish Executive, but it would gladly co-operate in suggestions for a compromise consistent with that principle.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Ure said that the Government was prepared to insert reasonable safeguards for Ulster provided the essence of the Bill were not sacrificed.

The Ulster Liberal Association has issued a manifesto to British electors saying that the establishment of a separate Government for Ulster or any part of it would result in disorder and chaos.

RUSSIAN RITUAL MURDER.

NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES FLIMSY INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEFF, Oct. 10.

A sensation was caused to-day in connection with the trial of the Jew Beyliss by an article in the Conservative anti-Semite newspaper "Kievlianin," denouncing in the most vehement terms the flimsy indictment against Beyliss, which was based on the most infamous superstition against the whole religion. The article proceeds to deplore the fact of the Russian judiciary appearing before the world in such pitiful guise, and concludes: "You, who are talking of ritual murders, are yourselves offering Beyliss as a human sacrifice. You have treated him like a rabbit on the vivisecting table."

The "Kievlianin, which is a penny paper, is being sold at six shillings a copy in the streets, owing to its having been confiscated.

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Captain C. G. A. Cooper, 7th Battery Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Captain Marsh, 9th Gurkhas, has been selected for the appointment of Military Attache at Meshed.

Colonel T. H. Hardy, I.A., is appointed Officiating Assistant Quarter-General, Quetta Division.

Brigadier-General Fanshaw, Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade, is promoted Major-General from the 6th October.

Lieut. Izod, 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, of the 4th. South Lancashier Regiment, Territorial Force.

Colonel G. W. Mitchell, I.A., is permitted to retire from the 30th September.

Major-General H. Mullaly, R.E., is permitted to reside out of India from 16th August, 1913.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. Wurtele, 93rd. Battery Royal Field Artillery Hyderabad, and Lieut. Eden, 127th. Battery Royal Field Artillery at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Lieut. Elliott, No. 11 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 70 Company, Royal Garrrison Artillery, Aden.

MEASURES AGAINST DACOITY.

REWARDS OFFERED BY BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The Government of Bengal have directed District Magistrates to grant a substantial reward to any person who arrests and hands over to the police a criminal caught in the act of committing a dacoity. In the case of each unarmed dacoity this reward will amount to Rs. 500 while in the case of each dacoit armed with firearms or a sword will amount to Rs. 1,500.

LAND CAMPAIGN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT BEDFORD.

LANDLORDISM AND MONOPOLY.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

THE LABOURER'S PLIGHT.

"TO LIFT THE PEOPLE FROM THE MIRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George opened the Land Campaign at Bedford this afternoon.

Earl Beauchamp presided, while on the platform were fifty members of the Commons.

On appearing Mr. Lloyd George was cheered for some minutes.

At the outset he emphasised that there were difficulties in connection with Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment, but that they could easily be adjusted by goodwill. Meanwhile the Government desired to lift the people from the mire. The time had come to enquire into the landlords' great power. Landlordism was the greatest of monopolies. They could make and maintain a wilderness. They had legal authority to do more than a foreign invader in a conquered country. They had driven millions away from Ireland.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR A SCANDAL.

Turning to the question of ownership Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that he would not burden the country with a huge national debt in order to perpetuate abuses. The conditions under which the labourer lived in a rich powerful country were a scandal. He expressed sympathy with farmers. The worst districts were where the sway of landlordism was the greatest. Much uncultivated land had been given to sport while millions were spent on foreign food. He declared that before we considered the purchase of land we must recast the whole condition of the monopoly and put it on a business-like footing.

"A LIVING WAGE, A DECENT HOUSE, AND A PIECE OF LAND."

The Labourer must have a living wage, a decent house and a piece of land. He must also be given a ladder to progress and the prospect of becoming a small-holder and cultivator. There must be expert instruction given him and facilities to get his produce to markets. The State must provide greater facilities to acquire land, especially where it was not cultivated. Financial State aid must be invoked to carry out the scheme.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke for two and a half hours.

DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

WON BY FLORIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following is the result of the Duke of York Stakes:—

FLORIST	1
EQUANIMITY	2
OSELLE	3

Won by one and a half lengths; a neck between second and third. Thirteen started.

Betting: 100 to 7 against Florist and, Equanimity, 100 to 8 Oselle.

CORFIELD MEMORIAL.

FOR GALLANTRY IN SOMALILAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Lord Dundonald and Colonel Hickman have consented to become members of the committee organising a memorial to Mr. Corfield, Commandant of the Somaliland Camel Corps, for his gallantry in Somaliland.

IMPERIAL NATURALISATION.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Speaking at the Canadian Club, Montreal, Mr. Herbert Samuel promised that the Government would introduce a uniform Imperial Naturalisation Bill next session.

MR. D. C. BAILLIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has left Simla to-day.

LONDON LETTER.

THEATRICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE KING AND COURT

A RETURN OF SUMMER.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The clerk of the weather is evidently in charitable mood; for, to judge by the past three days, we are to have a fresh spell of summer. It is the eve of October and we are enjoying a warmth and sunshine that would do credit to July. The ordinary citizen, the man of business, the professional man, and the retired officer of the services, is rapidly returning to London and appreciates the happy atmospheric conditions with which he finds himself surrounded; while those members of the multitude who are still enjoying their annual vacation, as well as that portion of Society which has chosen to remain in England, are in most cases equally happily circumstanced so far as the weather is concerned, at the various country resorts to which they have gone.

The King and Queen have been staying at Earl Spencer's beautiful place, Althorp, near Northampton; from which they have followed the military manœuvres. The circumstances are not inappropriate, for Lord Spencer is a descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough, the greatest military genius Britain has produced, and in the opinion of the late Lord Wolseley, a greater general, if not so great a man, as Napoleon himself. Of the distinguished military commander, Lord Spencer has a remarkable relic in the wonderful gold plate and silver wine cistern at Althorp. The former includes two ice pails of solid gold, and the latter weighs no less than two thousand ounces. Neither the great Duke, nor his no less remarkable Duchess were distinguished for their business and physical virtues, and if the history of their acquisition of this wonderful collection does not bear the closest investigation, few will be surprised. Lord Spencer is a younger brother of the late Earl, a tall, slim peer, possessed of a huge beard that earned him the nickname of the "Red Earl." In those days the present peer was the Honourable Robert Spencer, known among his friends as "Bobby." Nowadays the immaculately dressed young man about "Town" is known as a "c'nut"; but when Lord Spencer was young, "masher" was the term. "Bobby" Spencer was the King of mashers and famous for his high collars. As member for the County of Northampton he took part from time to time in debates in the House of Commons on agricultural matters. One night he startled and convulsed the House by rising in immaculate evening dress and commencing a speech, aristocratically lisped with the words "Mister Speaker, I am *not* an agricultural labourer."

On Tuesday the King and Queen paid the long anticipated visit to the town of Northampton. An address was presented in the Market Square, after which the King and Queen left for Towcester to watch the manœuvres. It is worth noting, by the way, that when their Majesties take up their residence again at Buckingham Palace, the improvement on the side of the building facing the Mall will not be the only reform that will have taken place in their London home. Despite its magnificent state apartments and the care that was taken to bring the Palace up-to-date at the time that Queen Victoria made it her London home, what suited a monarch seventy years ago can scarcely be reckoned adequate now. Innumerable improvements are being made throughout, especially in the servants' quarters. King George and Queen Mary both made careful enquiries on the point, with this subsequent result An example may be taken in the case of the Royal mews, for the employees of which self-contained flats are being erected in place of the old fashioned accommodation that had hitherto been considered adequate.

THE CONNAUGHT WEDDING.

If the Connaught-Fife wedding is to be a purely family affair, there will be no lack of Kings and Queens at the ceremony; a remarkable proof of the influential marriages made by our Guelph-Coburg dynasty. Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway and the Queen of Spain form in themselves an imposing array of the crowned feminine. The Duchess of Fife, by the way, like the bridegroom, is entitled by etiquette to two supporters, and the duties will be undertaken by the King and Queen of Norway. The important position that will devolve on the Prince of Wales, marks a further step in his progress to the more arduous duties that must be his in the near future. In the meanwhile the development of the other sons of the King and Queen proceeds apace. Prince Albert's present voyage is to be followed by a course at Cambridge. Prince Henry's course at Eton has commenced. H. R. H. was taken down a few days ago by Mr. Hansen, the tutor so closely associated with the education of the Prince of Wales. That Prince Henry will be a "dry-bob"—that is to say, will cultivate field sports in preference to those of the River, no doubt has something to do with this lodgment in a house presided over by one of the famous cricketing family of Lubbock.

KING MANOEL'S HOME.

The new English home of King Manoel and his bride is to be Fulwell Park, at Twickenham. This beautiful place was during the residence of Count Reginald Ward, once known in London as the "Copper King." Count Ward is a tall distinguished looking gentleman, dark, with aquiline features, and a pleasant manner. An American, from Massachusettes, by birth, he long since was naturalised as an Englishman; though it is a fact worth noting that, according to the laws of his native state, he ever remains a subject, whatever foreign nationalities he may adopt. Count Ward at one time controlled the pick of the Bingham Camp, one of the richest copper centres in the world. But generosity was his chief characteristic; and he is not so rich to-day. His charitable bequests earned for him a Countship from the late Pope. Although Fulwell Park was very artistically decorated in Count Ward's time, the rooms are now being extensively altered, the Portuguese monarch's distaste for blues being largely responsible. Some idea of the colour leanings of King Manoel may be gathered from the fact that rose shades are to prevail in the drawing room, while his wife's boudoir will be in delicate pink. That the exiled king should have decided views in these matters will not surprise those who are acquainted with his reflective mind and strong artistic temperament.

SIR ALBERT DE RUTZEN.

Just before the aged Sir Albert de Rutzen retired from Bow Street a few months ago, it was current gossip among the lightly thinking that he had outlived his position. Now that his death is announced an opportunity occurs to accentuate the fact that Sir Albert was a good magistrate to the end. His patience was extraordinary; even among London magistrates who, for the most part, are a singularly amiable and sympathetic set. He had not the soft voice of Mr. Plowden and, his good looks were of a more pronounced, and of a severer caste than those of the sage of Marylebone; while, though severe with the hardened criminal, he had a soft corner for mere human weakness, and especially was the friend of first offenders. Sir Albert had approached middle age, before he received his first appointment to the Bench as stipendiary magistrate at Merthyr Tydvil. This was as well, for he had been a great athlete at Eton and Cambridge, and too early an appointment to so sedentary an occupation might have affected his health. As it was he became famous for the tremendous walks among the Welsh hills with which he used to revive his body and mind. So far from the madding crowd were these localities that Sir Albert was wont to visit, that on one occasion he actually got lost for a day or two. As his name suggested his father, the late Baron de Rutzen, was of foreign origin, while his mother was a Welsh lady.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson's political opinions and bellicose movements in Belfast are matters for those who deal with your political columns to comment on, but all will agree that the great Irish lawyer is a striking personality and socially a most entertaining companion who numbers most of his political opponents among his personal friends. When "Balfour's Sleuth Hound," as Mr. T. P. O'Connor was wont to call him, first came over from Ireland with the intention of joining the English Bar, he was licensed to practice without working out the full three years' membership of a London "inn"; at that time an unprecendented concession. The first coup in the English courts was done on what is known as the South Western Circuit, in the neighbourhood of Guildford. Mr. Carson, as he was then known, was acting as junior to the late Mr. H. C. Richards, afterwards K. C. The Irish lawyer was anxious for a chance, and as the cross-examination of the chief witness was to commence immediately after lunch, Mr. Richards generously delayed his return to Court in order to give his brilliant junior an opportunity, which the latter took with distinguished results. Subsequently Mr. Carson added to his reputation by a cross-examination of Mr. Havelock Wilson, of shipping fame, carried out with characteristic persistence. Another famous duel was with Mr. Ben Tilett the famous Labour leader. The late Lord Russell of Killowen was on the Bench and I well remember the battle of words that took place, before that eminent judge. "Come, Sir, we are not on Tower Hill!" said Mr. Carson at one stage. "No, Sir," answered Mr. Tillett "and we are not in Ireland." Lord Russell, nearly the greatest Home Ruler of his time, failed to keep his face, and laughed audibly. By the death of Lady Carson a few months ago Sir Edward lost a charming wife to whom he was devoted; and who, in the days of their early married life, was extraordinarily pretty. Until her death he was fond of society, especially dinner parties, to which his wit was a great acquisition. It was, however, a one-sided entertainment for Sir Edward is a martyr to dyspepsia, and obliged to ignore the choice triumphs of the most successful of French chefs.

MR. C. A. PEARSON'S HOUSE FOR SALE

Much interest attaches to the announcement that Frensham Place, a lovely estate and house near Godalming in Surrey, is for sale. The fact is of particular interest to those connected with English journalism, for Frensham had been the home of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, founder of the "Daily Express," and of the great publishing business that bears his name. In the early days, when Mr. Pearson began to make his fortune, he was a very hard worker and reading and writing in the train weakened his eyesight, with subsequently serious results. It might have been thought that so active a man would have grewn peevish under the misfortune of extreme shortsightedness, at times verging on blindness. But the ex-Chairman of the Tariff-Reform League and popular newspaper proprietor has accepted his fate with wonderful courage, and takes all the pleasure there is out of the wonderful climate of Italy, where he now spends much of his time. The astonishing energy in business which was so questionable a delight to lethargic members of Mr. Pearson's staff, in no wise excelled his restlessness at country pursuits. He was fond of shooting, despite his eye-troubles; but his greatest joy was horses. As an equestrian he knew no fear and was the wonder of the neighbourhood. A characteristic story was told me by a gentleman who had been skipper of Mr. Pearson's yacht. This man of the sea had never held a pair of reins in his life, and enjoyed the novelty of finding himself seated beside the master of Frensham, who was driving a four-in-hand with characteristic vigour, down a hill. To the sailorman's utter astonishment he suddenly felt the ribbons placed in his hands; "Here take them," said Mr. Pearson "my spectacles have become clouded!" There was not an accident. When motorcars came into fashion, Mr. Pearson was in the front rank of enthusiasts. He flew into the town of Derby at midnight on one occasion. Of a solitary policeman he asked "What town is this?" "Derby, Sir," came the reply. "Damn it, I wanted Coventry!" was the answer. The car disappeared back in the direction of Coventry, as suddenly as it had arrived. A truly impulsive sportsman!

MR. PELISSIER'S DEATH.

Both in fact and fiction, there is always special pathos attaching to tragedies connected with those that have entertained a laughter loving public; and stage comedians in particular have always held a big place in the hearts of the public. As I write the evening papers have just come out with an announcement that Mr. Harry Gabriel Pelissier, founder of the "Follies," has just passed away at a nursing home in London. It seems only the other day that this clever comedian was married to Miss Compton, the pretty daughter of that Edward Compton who was known as one of the most successful theatre proprietors of his day; as well as an actor above the average. There is only one character actor and comedian at present on the English stage who may be said to be a genuine genius, and that is Mr. Albert Chevalier; but others may be said to "have genius" and among the latter the late Mr. Pelissier was in the front rank. He may not have introduced the "pierrot" form of entertainment into England, but he certainly brought it to the front in London, and his troupe of follies was, a few years ago, nearly the most successful entertainment in the West-End. He wrote songs, both words and music, conceived entertainments and burlesques of an original character, designed "posters" that in themselves would have made him famous, and inspired his fellow entertainers with his own spirit and a good deal of his talent. A mere facial twist by Mr. Pelissier was sufficient to evoke a roar of laughter from his audience. His French blood could be traced in the artistic finish and delicate refinement that distinguished his broadest humour. Now that the end has come we all recognise that the sudden weakening of his powers a few months ago was due to ill-health. The news of his premature death impels a quotation from Shakespeare; "Alas Poor Yorick!" For we in London, men, women and children, did indeed "know him well."

A THEATRICAL BENEFIT.

A memorable event in the theatrical world will undoubtedly be the performance which Madame Sarah Bernhardt is organising for the benefit of the Charing Cross Hospital and the French Hospital in London. The "Divine Sarah" has many friends and admirers in this country, and has been so much in England during the past twenty years that we have come to regard ourselves as part proprietors of France's great actress. At the same time, I may mention that Madame Bernhardt is not a success as a linguist; so far as English is concerned at any rate. The King and Queen have signified their intention of being present at the Coliseum on the occasion, which is fixed for Saturday evening, October, 11th, and His Majesty has approved the programme, which is certainly very brilliant. Miss Ellen Terry, with a few opening words written by Mr. Owen Seaman, the Editor of "Punch," will be the first item on the programme; and she will be followed by a revue played by the most famous Revue artists in Paris. Ten of our best known comedians are set down for Mr. Harry Grattan's sketch "Ten Little Nigger Boys all in a 'Row'", and the great French actress herself will appear in a scene from "Phedre" of Racine. This "Good Samaritan" performance, as it is officially styled, will probably be the greatest variety entertainment ever given in London. Even the orchestral portion of the programme will see Sir Henry J. Wood's band largely augmented.

Another charitable entertainment arranged by the "profession" is a matinee on behalf of the widow of Colonel Cody, the aeronaut. Colonel Cody's widow was left almost penniless, but thanks to a generous response to a public appeal it looks as though, at least decent provision will be made.

LADY MOLESWORTH'S DEATH.

In the same editions of the evening papers is announced the death of a lady well known in Cornwall, Lady Molesworth, of Trewartherrick, near Truro, widow of the late Sir Lewis Molesworth, Bart, formerly member of Parliament for South-East Cornwall. The circumstances alone lend interest to this lady's death, for it was the result of a wasp sting on the jugular vein, the end having come within twenty minutes. Lady Molesworth herself was the daughter of a well-known general in the United States Army, but her husband's family is among the oldest in far West England. Undoubtedly a Molesworth took a prominent part in the Battle of Hastings. There are two branches of the family, there being a Viscount Molesworth as well as the baronet, the two being by no means distantly related. A previous baronet and member for South East Cornwall was a prominent radical in the days when Queen Victoria first came to the Throne. A tall, slim, clean shaven man, with long flowing hair he was a striking figure at the hustings, where he gave forth political views that were regarded as terribly advanced in those days.

FATHER OF THE STRAWBERRY LEAVES.

The aged Duke of Grafton, the father of the strawberry leaved peerage, is ninety-two years of age, and may live to see a fourth generation in the heirship to his title. His eldest son, the late Earl of Euston, it will be remembered, died childless a few years ago, and was succeeded in the courtesy title by his next brother. And now the present Earl of Euston's son, Viscount Ipswich, has quietly married; these quiet marriages in the peerage are rather a relief nowadays, when unblushing advertisement is the rule everywhere. The dukes of Grafton bear the Royal Arms of King Charles II, being the descendants of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, whose handsome features, among other beauties of the Merry Monarch's Court, have been handed down to posterity by the genius of Sir Peter Lely. The aged Duke was in bad health a short while ago, but seems to have recovered, and is a splendid example of the beneficial results of the open air life of an English country gentleman.

RECORD COCAINE SEIZURE.

VALUED AT RS. 81,000.

TWO P. & O. MEN SENTENCED.

SMART WORK BY C. I. D.

EXCISE INSPECTOR DISGUISED AS MOTOR CLEANER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Bernard E. Blundell, a steward on the P and O. Company's s. s. Persia, which arrived in Bombay, on the 3rd instant, with selling 2,16,000 grains of cocaine without a licence, and A. E. Churchill, a shore gunner of the P. and O. Company, residing in the P. and O. quarters at Mazagon, with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information received some days ago, Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, communicated with the C. I. D. Mr. Sullivan asked his friend Mr. Quigley for assistance, and the latter made the acquaintance of the first accused. Mr. Quigley gave the accused to understand that he was formerly a medical practitioner in London but had been struck off for illegal practices and was since then doing business as a chemist at Lucknow. Mr. Quigley further told him that although his ostensible profession was that of a chemist he was a dealer in cocaine. The accused agreed to sell him cocaine and it was arranged that they should meet in the refreshment rooms at Bori Bunder on Friday evening, at 9 p.m.

INSPECTOR AS MOTOR-CLEANER.

They met at the place according to the appointment, where they had some drinks and subsequently they got into a motor car which Mr. Quigley said belonged to him but which was a taxi-cab. In it was seated, besides Mr. Quigley and the first accused and the driver, Sub-Inspector Chinoy of the Excise Department attired as a motor-cleaner. The car proceeded towards the P. and O. quarters at Mazagon, followed by another car in which were seated Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Smith and Inspector Darasha Cooverji. In the third car were Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., and Inspector Ghandhy of the Excise Department. Two Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department followed the motor cars on bicycles. The taxi-cab conveying Mr. Quigley and the first accused entered the P. and O. Dockyard where they got out and went into the quarters on the ground floor, while the occupants of the other cars remained concealed.

TRANSACTION FOR RS. 9,000.

Mr. Quigley and the first accused entered the building, when they were met by the second accused, who took them into a room. They all had some drinks, after which a transaction was made and Mr. Quigley gave the first accused Rs. 9,000 in currency notes and sovereigns, the latter having been previously marked, and the numbers of the notes taken down. Out of the Rs. 9,000, the first accused paid Rs. 300 to the second accused. Mr. Quigley then called the chauffeur and Inspector Chinoy in the disguise of a cleaner, for drinks. The accused then gave a box, which was near the cupboard of the second accused, and which contained eighteen tins, each containing 12,000 grains of crystalised cocaine bearing the German manufacturers 'Merks' label. At a signal given, the Police and the Customs Officers came into the room and pounced upon the accused and arrested them. The accused were searched, when the money was found on them.

HIS FIRST OFFENCE.

The first accused in his statement said the second accused did not know what was in the box. This was the first time he (the first accused) had ever embarked on such a transaction. He alleged he had been wilfully brought into the concern by being enticed by Mr. Quigley who was to have received two rupees on each ounce. He prayed for mercy, adding that the second accused was not knowingly implicated in the matter and he (the first accused) took the blame of the transaction.

The second accused pleaded not guilty, stating he was asked by the first accused to take a box ashore for him when his ship arrived in, Bombay. But he had not the time to get the box ready for him and he (the second accused) did not take the box that day but promised to go on board his ship some other evening and take the box, which he did last Tuesday, not knowing the contents of the box till last night when the officers came to his place. With regard to the Rs. 300 found on him, he had previously made arrangements with the first accused to lend him the money to defray funeral expenses and doctor's bills of his wife who died on the previous Sunday.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

His Worship delivering his decision said that as regards the second accused it did not seem to his worship that a steward would have been in a position to advance Rs. 300. Again the money was given to the second accused immediately after the first accused had got it on the night in question. The box was found in the possession of the second accused near his cupboard and he must have known its contents. It had been argued that if the second accused was to get the profits, the sum of Rs. 300 was too small. But, his worship pointed out that the profit of the first accused could not be the whole amount, namely Rs. 9,000 because out of that the actual cost of the cocaine must be deducted and his profit would be the difference between the buying price which was about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 and the selling price, namely Rs. 9,000. The first accused had taken upon himself the whole responsibilities of the transaction but that was to screen the second accused. Cocaine was not manufactured in India but in Western countries and whatever cocaine was brought into India must be imported by sea. Those employed on the sea had greater facilities of doing so, and whenever caught they must be severely dealt with. This was eminently a case in which the maximum punishment should be inflicted, and his worship therefore sentenced both the accused to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.

POLICE OFFICERS PRAISED.

His Worship commended the services of Messrs. Sullivan, Morris, Smith and Watkins, and said they deserved great praise for capturing such a big quantity.

It might be mentioned in this connection that the cocaine seized is not destroyed but distributed to the hospitals throughout the country for medicinal purposes, and the quantity so distributed up to now is believed to be quite sufficient to last the purposes of these institutions for several years.

The present is not the biggest seizure of cocaine, as about two years ago Inspector Stenson captured 430,080 grains of cocaine. The present is, however, the biggest quantity attempted to be sold and seized. The actual value of the drug in this case is Rs. 9,000, but if it had passed into the hands of dealers it would have realised about Rs. 81,000, the market value of cocaine in Bombay at present being annas six per grain.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The following resolution has been issued:—

The question of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole of India has been under the consideration of Government from time to time since the passing of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871 (31 of 1871), by Section 9 of which the Governor-General in Council is empowered to introduce a system of weights and measures of capacity consistent with the statutory unit prescribed by Section 3.

Although the Act has been on the statute book for more than 41 years, no notifications have yet been issued under it, as it was hoped that the weights and measures based on the statutoury unit would be gradually and generally adopted without further intervention on the part of Government. This hope has not, however, been realised. The Indian railways and the Government departments have, it is true, adopted as standards the tola of 180 grains, the seer of 80 tolas, and the maund of 40 seers; but no general tendency has manifested itself on the part of Indian commercial circles to follow the lead given them by Government.

The whole question was examined very carefully between the years 1890 and 1894 by the Government of India in consultation with the Local Governments and Administrations, and the policy since followed has been to prescribe, as necessity arose, standard weights and measures for particular districts, or groups of districts, similar to those adopted by the Indian railways and the Government departments. Some of the Local Governments have taken action in this direction, but the general state of affairs is at present far from satisfactory for the systems of weights and measures in use vary considerably, not only in different provinces but also in different areas of the same province. The Government of India are fully alive to the difficulties which beset attempts to impose a uniform system of weights and measures for adoption throughout British India. At the same time they are satisfied that the existing lack of uniformity is seriously prejudicial to trade and they have reason to believe that the development of railway communications and commerce in this country, the formation of Chambers of Commerce, and the advance of municipal and trade organisations have gone far to remove objections formerly felt to the introduction of a single uniform system.

The Government of India have therefore decided to reopen the question of the feasibility of securing the use of uniform weights and measures in India and to appoint a Comittee to inquire into the whole subject. The Committee will assemble at Bombay on the 10th of November, 1913, and will proceed to such places as it may consider desirable to visit in order to obtain the opinion of the Chambers of Commerce and leading merchants and others. The Government of India trust that Local Governments and Administrations will afford the Committee all the assistance which it may require and will comply with any request for information and advice which may be addressed to them by it. The Committee will submit its report in six months and the report will then be referred to Local Governments and Administrations for consideration before action is taken upon it. The Committee will consist of the President, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur; members, Mr. C A. Silberrard, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji.

HACKED TO DEATH WHILE ASLEEP.

CHINAMAN MURDERS ANOTHER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

A long standing feud between two Chinese carpenters living in Chinapara in Calcutta resulted in one of them being hacked to death while asleep to-day. It is alleged that the accused, whose name is Ling Foo, crept into the deceased Ying Choo's room and attacked him with an axe. The man died while he was being removed to the Medical College Hospital. The murderer is said to have taken poison immediately before committing the murder, in consequence of which statement he has been placed under observation at the hospital.

THE OCEANS LINKED.

WATERS MEET IN PANAMA CANAL.

BARRIER BLOWN UP FROM WASHINGTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PANAMA, Oct. 10.

Gamboa Dike, the last great barrier on the line of the Canal, was successfully blown up at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Gamboa Dike was blown up by President Wilson touching a button in the White House. Special arrangements had been made for linking up by various companies of land and sea cables over a distance of four thousand miles. The explosion removed the last obstruction to navigation on the greater part of the canal for light draught vessels, but considerable dredging work remains to be done before inter-oceanic navigation is possible.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

BRITISH CONTENTION CORRECT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A telegram to "The Times" from Washington says that President Wilson announces that he is convinced of the correctness of the British contention that free Panama Canal tolls for American shipping would violate treaty obligations.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

"THE BRUTAL LOGIC OF ARITHMETIC."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., (Oxn), late Professor of Economics in the Calcutta University, writes as follows in an article on the present banking situation contributed to the "Arya Patrika":—"The reconstruction of a bank that has stopped payment, not because of any unfortunate sudden run upon it or in anticipation of an immediate run, but because from whatever causes it has been neglected to steady the drain upon it and has among its resources large blocks of unrealisable securities, and possibly bad debts, is extremely difficult, even if desirable. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that in no single instance has any bank of any importance which placed its investments with a series of connected enterprises under practically the same management as a bank has been revived. The Burma Bank, which suffered from a similar deficit, failed to receive banking support in its hour of trouble, even though unlike the People's Bank, that bank stopped payment without having suffered any drain upon its resources. Before any idea of reconstruction can be entertained, it must be proved beyond cavil that the People's Bank investments are not so bad as they are shown in a critical press, and that the extent of bad debts is not hopelessly forbidding. That in a word is the brutal logic of arithmetic.

INDIAN FATALLY KICKED.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

On Monday last there was considerable commotion at the Alexander Jute Mill at Jagatdul, about two and a half miles from Shamnagor Railway Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, when it was reported that a European engineer of the mill had administered a fatal kick to a Bengalee mill operative under the following alleged circumstances.

It would appear that at about 5-30 p.m. on the day in question Mr. Lamb, an engineer of the mill, had occasion to find fault with one Rash Behary Neogy, who was working in the engineering department of the mill. What passed between the two has not transpired, but the evidence, as recorded by the police, of the other mill-hands, goes to show that they saw Mr. Lamb giving a kick to Rash Behary, with the result that the injured man fell down and was rendered unconscious.

At this there was a great commotion in the mill and at one time a serious riot was feared, but through clever management on the part of the mill authorities such a serious consequence was averted. In the meantime first aid was rendered to the injured man, Mr. Lamb along with others trying to revive him; but all efforts were of no avail and the man died within fifteen minutes.

Information was sent to the local police station and the police held the usual enquiries with the result that Mr. Lamb was placed under arrest.

The body of the deceased was sent to Barrackpore, where the Sub-Assistant Surgeon held a post-mortem examination, the result of which has been communicated to the Sub-divisional officer at Barrackpore. It is believed that death was due to rupture of the kidneys.

Mr. Lamb was placed before the Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpore on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but as the holidays are on the case was not proceeded with and he was released on a bail of Rs. 500.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE COLLEGE SQUARE MURDER.

THE HIGH EXODUS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

I fear I was a little too previouss last week in letting off my exclamation of delight at leaving September behind us. During the past three days we have had September back with a vengeance. On Sunday alone we had 2½ inches of rain, and are now 22 inches in excess of the total average rainfall for the whole year. The rains have now dragged on here for five months and people are beginning to ask, in a despairing way, whether they are ever coming to an end. As regards this there are not wanting indications that the cold weather is not far off especially the green flies, which have been a perfect plague during the past fortnight.

The Durga Pujas are upon us, and everybody wha can get away has already flown to the hills or the sea. I have never known so prodigious an exodus, whether of Indians or Europeans; in fact, it is said that the Puja are beoming more or less a failure as far as Calcutta is concerned, owing to the wholesale emigration of all those Indian families which can afford the change. I must say, I don't blame them, though, for giving Calcutta a miss at this time of the year.

I. T. A. AND ASSAM BRANCH.

Since the Government of India shook the dust of Calcutta from its feet, every side show seems to think the "premier city" fair game for impertinence. You may, perhaps, have heard of the Indian Tea Association, having its location in this city. Well, the Indian Tea Association is blessed, or otherwise, with several branches, one being in Darjeeling, and another in Assam. Trouble frequently arises between the head association and the branches, because the central body in Calcutta consists for the most part of partners or assistants in Calcutta firms of managing agents, while the branch associations are manned exclusively by planters. Now the tea planter is a jovial sportsman who sometimes knows quite a lot about tea cultivation; but if you take him away from the planting or sporting routine he is apt to lose his bearings altogether He always has a tremendous idea of his own importance, and loves nothing better than a chance of showing how much cleverer he is than the poor creature in Calcutta. Hence, when he and his friends get together, and call themselves a branch of the Indian Tea Association, there is no holding them sometimes. As a matter of fact, the poor creatures in Calcutta hold the whip hand over the gentlemen in the tea districts, and it is in vain for the latter (to vary the metaphor) to kick against the pricks.

An instance of this just occurred in connection with the Labour Enticement Bill. A few months ago the Chairman of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association declared that it had been authoritatively laid down that London was the predominant partner in tea politics, that Calcutta and Assam were copartners, and therefore on the same level, and Assam had a right to deal with London direct and not through Calcutta, (that is the Indian Tea Association)! The Assam Branch asserted this right recently by forwarding to London its views on the Labour Enticement Bill without condescending to enlighten Calcutta on them at all. This action has now called forth from the Indian Tea Association a temperate, but crushing letter, reminding the tea planters that, after all, their "bosses" are for the most part in Calcutta, and they had better not forget it. Calcutta and London between them own the onormous majority of tea shares, and London has specially laid down that the branches are to look upon Calcutta as their head. Finally, the Indian Tea Association gives the Assam Branch about five minutes to toe the line and pass a specific resolution "as soon as may be convenient" in accordance with this view of the matter. Of course, the Assam Branch will obey. If it doesn't, a good many of its members are likely to get the sack!

THE NEW CINEMA.

Still more "cinemas"! The latest was opened on Saturday night—in Chowringhee, close to the Y. M. C. A. It is called the Gaiety, the owner or lessee thereof being Mr. Warwick Major, formerly Mr. Bandmann's manager. Mr. Major has blossomed out into a cinema proprietor on a large scale, and has similar ventures in Colombo and elsewhere. The Gaiety presents a variety entertainment as well as a cinema show, the doyenne of the former being Miss Georgie Corlass, Mrs. Warwick Major, who sued Mr. Bandmann for Rs. 7,500 last cold weather for wrongful dismissal. The new show had a brilliant evening on Saturday, and wonderful to relate there was no "rag," although the bloods were out in full force. This may have been due to the outburst of indignation over the last little affair, or Mr. Major may have had police in reserve—you never can tell. Anyway there were no nuts to crack last Saturday.

THE ASSASSINATIONS.

The bare-faced murder of last week in College Square has already ceased to be the main subject of conversation—so callous have we grown. And the murderer remains *in statu quo*—at all events he hasn't been discovered yet. Apparently, one of the first things the police did after the tragedy was to close the Square to the public—thus literally fulfilling the words of the old saying about locking the stable doors after the horse has gone. I don't know what they expected to gain from this course of action. Perhaps they wished to make sure of excluding all assassins by keeping out everybody. It is certainly the case that no assassination has taken place in the Square during the last ten days. But as they are once more admitting all and sundry one wonders how long it will be before something else happens.

In the meantime, we are beset by all the wiseacres. There is an absurd paper called the "Times"—I am surprised to see that it is still in existence—which says these murders are taking place because the people of Bengal are very wicked, and because there are not enough Civilians. Then we have Bampfylde Fuller weighing in to explain that it has all come about because Lord Minto permitted him to resign in 1906. Lastly, we have a commission appointed from Simla to enquire into the whole circumstances. It rather reminds one of the inquest on the immortal Battle:—

"A dozen men sat on his corpse.
To find out how he died."

A FALSE ALARM.

It is not altogether to be wondered at, perhaps, that after the events of last week people should be getting a little jumpy. At all events, that is the most charitable view one can take of the discovery of the bogus bomb at the Volunteer Headquarters last Saturday. It was simply an empty tin can, but it looked rather like a bomb when it was found, and the discoverer was inclined to jump to conclusions. The Sunday editions of the "Englishman" backed him up, and it has taken the "Statesman" and the "Empire" all their time to disillusionise the public.

PRECEDENCE.

The table of precedence is out, and will be scanned with amusement. Here you may discover exactly how an official stands in the eyes of the Govenment, and it is rather sad to find our rulers so unblushingly ready to adopt a money standard in this matter. Few if any officials are considered worthy of inclusion in the table of precedence if their pay is not at least Rs. 1,000 per month. As for the non-officials they apparently do not exist, or if they do it is at so infinitely lower a level than the heaven-born and the less distinguished services that it has not been thought worth while to mention them. And yet, as a late Chief Justice once remarked to a commercial man (whose income was about Rs. 10,000 per month) on one famous occasion "earthquakes are great levellers, are they not?"

THE SECOND MAIL.

The question of a second weekly English mail, which has long been on the tapis, is now ventilated for public discussion, and we have the full text of Mr. Maxwell's proposals in this connection. The Bengal Chamber preserves its attitude of frigid indifference to the idea, intimating that it would very much prefer one mail per week, provided it is accelerated, but adding that, if there ae to be two mails it would prefer Karachi to be the port of call, and not Bombay! You see there is till some human nature left in the cold bosom of the Chamber Committee, although it professes to regard with supreme indifference fesses to required with supreme indifference the comparative merits of both of the one-horse shows on your side of India! Apparently the Government is in a tremendous hurry to know what the Chamber thinks about the matter, as it has written two letters to that body, jogging its memory. It is quite natural that the Chamber should mildly resent this indecent haste. One would like to know what the Government would say if any profane person should presume to hustle it in the same way—and demand an answer, let us say, in three weeks or a fornight instead of four months. Why, the scribes and Sadducees of Simla would never get over it—and the Bengal Chamber is sufficiently official in its style and traditions to prefer to conduct a correspondence with a certain amount of leisure and decorum. All the same I do not see myself how the temendous figures collected by the D. G. can be got over. The volume of postal business by the mail has increased by 400 or 500 per cent. during the last twenty years, and it stands to reason that this volume cannot be dealt with in the same time and with the same facilities as were sufficient 20 years ago.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The performances of the Japanese acrobats continue to be the chief attraction at the Excelsior Cinematograph.

It is really a treat to see the wonderful manner in which the little Japs go through their programme. The picture side of the programme is quite as attractive, the film "Ivanhoe" depicting the days of chivalry in England when Richard "Cœur de Lion" ruled the land and Robinhood roved the green wood with his merry men. The scenery is exquisitely beautiful and nobody should miss the opportunity of seeing this dramatisation of Sir Walter Scott's great romance. The programme includes many other interesting films.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The chief attraction this week at the America-India Cinema is the film showing the exploits of Dick Turpin. The first of the series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero relates the story of the Gunpowder Plot. In this film he appears in the role of a protector and defender of the poor and an upholder of law and order. He refuses to become a party to the conspiracy to blow up the Houses of Parliament and prevents the conspirators from putting their nefarious plot into execution. Two other exciting dramas are "An Equine Hero" and "In the Bear's Claws." The comic element is also well represented, and it is altogether a fine programme. At the 8-15 to 9-30 p.m., show the whole of the film "Protea" is shown.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

The fine programme being shown this week at the Coronation Cinematograph includes "Wamba," a two-thousand feet long film full of thrilling incidents. It relates to the rescue of a child attacked by lions. The four-year old child is seen swimming the river to escape the ferocious beasts. The film is full of many other exciting incidents. The programme contains many other interesting films.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XIII.)

A CENSURE OF INDIA OFFICE METHODS.

MR. CLAYTON COLE'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

If Mr. Clayton Cole was firm and emphatic in his opinion on the absolute expediency, in India's own best interests, of holding from seven to eight millions of the Gold Standard Reserve in gold only, not gold securities, he was equally firm and emphatic in his opinion, but quite in a contrary direction, on the method and manner of the India Office of lending cash balances to banks and firms in London. Asked by the Chairman whether he thought "the present system by which a Government Department, through the Secretary of State, lends money to the London money market, is open to objection in principle." the answer was as follows:—"Yes, I do, that is to say, I think it is objectionable to have large sums of money raised in London which are, so to speak, not in any sense required for English trade." In this answer we again discern another delusion of the commercial men here knocked down. It was vociferously alleged that the trade of London was being stimulated by the resources of India, while they were starved here! But it was nothing of the kind. Mr. Clayton Cole explained himself further in this wise.

"The loans in the market of the Indian Government are very large. I had the figures taken out the other day at the bank, and I find that the amount they are lending now through their broker is approximately eleven millions. That is money which in the London market you can hardly describe as good money because it is liable to be withdrawn for reasons which have nothing to do with what I call the London market. The India Office lend the money at the best rate they can get, quite independent of what I call the considerations affecting the London market proper; therefore, that money may be lent, and is at times lent in a way which is disadvantageous certainly to the Bank of England which has to look after the gold reserve of this country."

While the Anglo-Indian mercantile community alleged that India was disadvantaged the ex-Governor of the Bank of England declared that it was England herself that was greatly disadvantaged, because the entire policy which regulates the inflow and outflow of gold was mischievously disturbed. When we bear in mind that London has internationalised the market of gold, and when India herself has to depend eventually on that international market practically to keep up the stability of the Gold Standard, a moment's reflection will tell us that the system in vogue at the India Office is suicidal to India's own larger interests.

MR. COLE'S REVELATION.

Our Anglo-Indian merchants here seem to have been blind to this most pertinent fact brought by Mr. Cole to the notice of the Commission It was in its nature a revelation and we will allow Mr. Cole to state it in his own words: "The Indian loans are made by the broker and he lends at the best rate he can get, and that rate at times is, I should say, below what it is desirable in the interests of maintaining the discount rate in London that it should be lent at. We had a case quite recently in which India Office was lending money at rates which is at call, and at times—I do not say it often happens, it does at times—acting quite against the Central institution which is responsible for the maintenance of rates." In this way, as the Chairman put it, "it weakens the control of the Bank of England." That control, again, "is the only buttress for the Gold Reserve in England." But here the question naturally arises, why should India care for the Bank of England? Surely, the Bank can steer its own course. That is the way many Indians have thought and think. But, we believe, the reply which Mr. Cole made to the following question will convince Indians why it is that the Bank of England is indirectly an institution for the greatest advantage of India; since India has established a Gold Standard Reserve. The Chairman's question ran as follows:—"In so working against English interests do you think it is incidentally disadvantageous to India or is the profit all on the side of India and the loss all on the side of England"? Mr. Cole replied: "That depends on how the money is raised. If you raise the money by bills, and the Indian Government has had out some five millions of bills, I should think it was paying a higher rate for the discount of those bills than it was getting for the money. If that balance is accumulated here merely out of Council drawings, I am not able to say whether the rate that they get for their money is or is not higher than what they paid for it."

A CENSURE ON INDIA OFFICE METHODS.

The next point turned on the nature of the securities on which the India Office lent in London. The Chairman observed that the securities were Indian debentures, Indian bonds, and guaranteed railway debentures. Also Treasury Bills, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer bonds, India sterling bills, Metropolitan Water Board Bills and London County bills. These are accepted at their market value, but Metropolitan consolidated stocks, Corporation of London debentures and the bonds and bills of Colonial Governments and others were accepted at 5 per cent. below their market value. Mr. Cole said: "I should say that to take a security at par value when it may be 10 per cent. below par is bad finance." We would remark that such finance is on a par with that of some of the new banks which lend money to the hilt and not only at a margin for which no sound banker or financier would care but would deem it exceedingly perilous. For a State like the Government of India to lend money on such a questionable principle is grievous, and we dare say the practice will be discontinued by the Secretary of State without waiting for the recommendation of the Commission. Mr. Cole remarked that "we at the Bank have never accepted the Colonial securities and I imagine that the Colonial securities have only been put in because the India Office broker finds a difficulty in obtaining other securities. In so far as the Indian Government are taking those securities they are departing from the principle that we have always held at the bank, that those should be confined principally, though not entirely, to British Government securities. Therefore in that respect I should say that the India Office in this action are working against the interests of the British Government." That is a severe censure on India Office lending.

INDIAN BORROWINGS.

We now turn to the question whether Indian borrowings have been over much? The Chairman having queried Mr. Cole answered as follows:—"Our answer is this: India has probably not borrowed too much, but the fact that it is known that she will continue to borrow annually does naturally tend to keep down the quotations for her loans. I would like to add that, if India at any time requires money on a large scale, she would probably have to issue a loan with a fixed date for redemption." Mr. Cole further explained that what he meant by a loan on a large scale was, say, something like 20 to 30 millions. "The big investment world now, which includes the bankers, are undoubtedly giving a preference to loans with a fixed date for redemption. I would go so far as to say that if this country unfortunately were at war and we wanted a large sum of money I think you would have to alter the system of borrowing by this country." This led up to the question whether India's credit had declined. "I think not," replied Mr. Cole, "If you compare the quotations for her loans with their trustee investments which have no fixed date for redemption, but Indian securities have gone down All the Colonial loans have fixed dates for redemption but Indian securies have gone down more than Colonial securities and I thing that is the reason of it."

As to the silver purchases the Chairman said it was suggested that the Government of India might avoid some of the difficulties they have experienced in the past if they purchased silver fairly regularly. Mr. Cole was of opinion that the Government knew perfectly well that they will require silver and therefore "having regard to what I call the ordinary prudence of merchants they should not wait until they are put into the hole." That, in fact, was a complete condemnation from the common sense point of view. It was telling the Commission that the India Office should never have allowed itself to be so situated as to be "put in a hole" by the silver cornering firms. So far the accusation brought against the India Office stands fast.

THE PROPOSED STATE BANK.

Lastly, we may refer to the opinion expressed by Mr. Cole on the proposed State Bank. He observed there was a difference between a Central Bank pure and simple and an official State Bank. As to a mere Central Bank, the Directors of the Bank of England were divided in their opinion, Mr. Hambro was a strong advocate of it, while others thought there was no necessity. Mr. Cole thought that on this point "you will not get a unanimity of opinion among 20 people." As to a State Bank in the strict sense of the term the opinion may be quoted in Mr. Cole's own words:

"A State bank practically would be what you have got now, that is to say, you have a department of the state in which the state would be the shareholder and that would run the finances of India as it does now. The whole object of a central bank would be, to my mind, to take the practical financial control out of the hands of the Government and make the bank the Bank of India instead of what is the position now. I think all the evidence, so far as I am aware, makes out that the Government are the principal bankers in India. I can see that a central bank which is going to take the control out of the hands of the Government might be a very desirable thing, but at the same time I do not quite understand how in India, which is a continent, and not a country like this is a country, you are going to have a bank so established that it may make a good return on its capital. This has been a question before the Indian world since the Fowler Committee, and I gather the opinion over there is not yet ripe for it, but without my knowing the view on the other side I personally am not prepared to give what I call a decided opinion upon it. To argue from India to England is arguing upon two things which are not quite alike. Here in England we have got a central bank which performs functions which it seems to me could not be performed by a central bank domiciled in one of the Presidency towns, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, where it would be the main bank."

That indeed is an opinion which we have always entertained since Mr. Hambro first submitted his paper to the Fowler Committee. At this very hour they are greatly divided on the proposal of the Glass Currency Bill for a state bank in the United States, a country double in area to India but with half her population, which contemplates twelve different Federal Banks with a Federal Reserve Board dominating all at New York or Washington. But the Chairman pursued his investigation a little further by inquiring "whether it would likely be better done and be less open to criticism if it were not in the hands of Government officials whose special training for the purpose must necessarily be somewhat limited, and if it were placed instead in the hands of banking experts?" Mr. Cole's reply was trenchant: "If you could get them, I think probably it would be better run, but, as I say I have no definite knowledge. The people who have been out in India tell me there is a practical difficulty of getting a sufficiently permanent body of competent men to run a bank, entirely apart from what I would call Government interference. In theory I think everybody would say it is better that the banking business should be done apart from the Government, but when you talk of a bank you have got to get the capital for it, you have got your shareholders, and you have to get your board of management, and I am not prepared to say one way or the other that that is possible in India at the present moment." Having regard to the kind of fluctuating character of Anglo-Indian merchants on the board of Presidency banks as much as the competence once as much as the competence of the Indian directorate to run them on right and safe lines, he would be a bold personage to answer categorically the doubts entertained by Mr. Cole of a central bank having a thoroughly competent and trained board, apart from their disinterestedness in managing its affairs, that is to say, management from a purely public point of view and that point alone.

As to a gold mint Mr. Cole opined that so long as sovereigns are taken for the currency, local minting seems unnecessary. "A mint, qua mint," observed Mr. Cole cannot increase the circulation of gold except very temporarily. It might very temporarily increase in this sense that it might supply a deficiency of coin if it could turn out that coin more quickly than it could get it, say, from this country, but *qua* mint a mint cannot increase or decrease the circulation of gold." But on this subject it would be well to notice what other witnesses have said or might yet say.

On the whole Mr. Cole's evidence, as we said in our last article, was most refreshing, illuminating and instructive. It was purely from the point of view of a disinterested banker of evident experience who spoke with all the authority of an ex-governor of the Bank of England—a bank which is acknowledged to be the bank that governs the finances of the entire civilised world.

The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 22rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 29th Sept., Oct. 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Schoneman, Officiating Deputy Director General of Post Offices, has been selected for promotion to the vacancy in the grade of Postmasters General.

The quinquennial report on Education in India prepared by Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary in Education Department, has now been practically completed.

The Karachi Radio Office, has been in touch with the transport Dongola since 1 a.m. on Saturday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 10 a.m. on to-morrow at rates given in the telegraph guide.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway Administration of a line of railway on the broad guage from the proposed Ishurdi station north of the Lower Ganges bridge, now under construction to Serajganj, a length of 49 miles.

The military authorities will shortly have to ascertain whether the drought in parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces is likely to interfere with the march of roops moving in relief. The 2nd Lancers at Saugor and the 11th at Delhi have to exchange stations and their line of march will be through the country most affected by the failure of the September rains. Their movements will apparently have to be regulated by reports of crops and fodder supply available.

The Maharaja of Dholpur was formally invested on the 8th instant with full governing powers in his State by Sir Elliot Colvin.

A conference of heads of departments will be held at Ootacamund on the 13th instant. The proceedings of the conference will be private, but it is understood that the object of the meeting is to discuss quesions relating to the revision of pay of the subordinate establishments in Government service.

It is stated that Dr. Morris Travres has severed his connection with the Indian Institute of Science and that his successor will be shortly announced.

ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATION

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Ramdas Virji with making a false declaration and thereby intending to cheat the Paper Currency Office, in respect of Rs. 100. The case for the prosecution was that a few days ago the accused made a declaration to the Currency Office stating that he had recently mislaid one half of a currency note for 100, and he applied for a refund of the amount on the remaining half. As the missing half had already been surrendered by one Damoder Kevalker in 1910, and the amount paid to him, the matter was reported to the police and the accused was charged.

The further hearing was adjourned.

WHEAT AND IMMORTALITY.

In Cairo I secured a few grains of wheat that had slumbered for more than thirty centuries in an Egyptian tomb. As I looked at them this thought came into my mind: If one of those grains had been planted on the banks of the Nile the year after it grew, and all its lineal descendants had been planted and replanted from that time until now, its progeny to-day, would be sufficiently numerous to feed the teeming millions of the world. An unbroken chain of life connects the earliest grains of wheat with the grains that we sow and reap. There is in the grain of wheat an invisible something which has power to discard the body that we see, and from earth and air fashion a new body so much like the old one that we cannot tell the one from the other. If this invisible germ of life in the grain of wheat can thus pass unimpaired through three thousand resurrections, I shall not doubt that my soul has power to clothe itself with a body suited to its new existence when this earthly frame has crumbled into dust.—William Jennings Bryan, in the "New York Times."

"Australia from a Woman's Point of View" by Jessie Ackermann, F.R.S.G.S., is promised for publication by Messrs. Cassell. It is written by a well-known publicist who has made personal acquaintance with the varying conditions of life of which she speaks. As well as knowing the grim solitude of the back-blocks, she has taken part in the social life in the big cities, and her volume is a frank criticism of Australian methods and manners. While she has something good to say for both the politicians and the churches, as well as other institutions, she does not hesitate to bring the searchlight of her criticism upon anything with which she thinks she will do the honour to expose.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO COMMENCE WORK ON 22ND.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES.

As aleady reported in this paper, the Government College of Commerce will commence work on the 22nd inst. on the first floor of the Elphinstone College Buildings, Esplanade, Bombay, and will prepare candidates for the Bachelor of Commerce degree recently instituted by the University of Bombay at the instance of Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar. The hours of attendance will be from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Every candidate for admission into this. College must have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay or the Intermediate Examination of any other Indian University or must produce a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College affiliated to the University of Bombay that he has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts; he must also produce a leaving certificate from the College last attended by him.

THREE TERMS.

The first term will be from the 22nd October to the 22nd December 1913, the second term from 1st February to the 30th April 1914, and the third and last term of the academic year from the 15th June to the 15th August 1914. Students belonging to the first batch will be sent up for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce of the University of Bombay in the first week of September 1914, and for the Bachelor of Commerce Degree examination in September 1916. The number of days' attendance for keeping terms will be three fourths of the days on which lectures are dolivered during each term. They must pay a fee of Rs. 40 per term at the commencement of each of the three terms, making a total of Rs. 120 for the academic year. Students of this College are expected to serve as apprentices under auditors, or in Banks and Mercantile offices during their college vacations.

SUBJECTS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The subjects prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce are:—(1) English texts (one paper) and English Composition (one paper); (2) Political Economy (one paper), (3) Mercantile Law and Practice (two papers); and (4) Accountancy (one paper). Special marks will be assigned for good handwriting.

The text books prescribed for the examination of 1914 are; (1). Hamerton's Intellectual Life (2) Burke's speeches on Conciliation with America and American Taxation (3) Charles Gide's Principles of Political Economy (4) Pitman's Commercial Law by J. A. Slater (5) Frederick Templeman's Marine Insurance and (6) Arthur Fieldhouse's Students' Book-keeping.

The compulsory subjects prescribed for the final examination are: (1) English (2) Economic History (3) Economic Geography (4) Banking Law and Practice and (5) Organization of Industry and Commerce.

Candidates for the Degree must also pass one of the following three voluntary subjects:—(1) Exchanges, Investment and Currency (2) Accountancy and Auditing (3) Actuarial Science with Relative Mathematics.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The College will be moved into a rented building in Fort sometime next year. A permanent home for the College will be built at an early date out of the Funds collected by the Lord Sydenham Memorial Committee.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., LT., F.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, London, and Managing Partner of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Practising Auditors, Bombay, has been appointed Honorary Principal of this College, and will be in charge till the arrival of the parmanent Principal from England. He will be assisted by a competent staff of lecturers appointed by the Government of Bombay.

Applications for admission to the College are to be addressed to Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Honorary Principal at 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUNAWAY HORSE KILLS A HINDU WOMAN.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner held an inquest at the morgue on Saturday morning, on the body of a Hindu woman named Yesubai, aged sixty, who died on Friday night, as a result of injuries received by being knocked down by a runaway horse. The deceased, it appears, was walking along Falkland Road, when a horse from a Bellasis Road stable, which was being harnessed to a hack victoria, took fright at a passing municipal cart and bolter knocking down the deceased. The wheels of the carriage passed over the woman fracturing her skull. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died immediately. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to a fracture of the skull.

TELPHONE WIREMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

An inquest was held at the morgue on Saturday morning by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the body of Jarihar Budhu, a Hindu workman employed in the Bombay Telephone Co. The deceased had been instructed to repair a telephone post at Tardeo, which had been bent by the fall of a tree. For this purpose he took a rope along with him, one end of which he tied to the post, whilst the other end lay on the ground below. It appears that the loose end of the rope got entangled in the wheels of a passing victoria which gave a sudden jerk to the post an precipitated the workman to the ground. The latter sustained a fraction of the skull and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was passed by the jury.

PEARL NECKLACE ROBBERY.

A LADY IN THE CASE.

DETECTIVE'S STORY OF A STRUGGLE.

Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street continued in mail week, the hearing of the charge against the four men alleged to have been concerned in the theft of the £117,000 pearl necklace, the property of Mr. Max Meyer, while it was in transit from Paris to Mr. Meyer's premises in Hatton Garden.

The defendants are:—

JAMES LOCKETT, aged 51 jeweller, Powasgardens, Golder's Green;

JOSEPH GRIZZARD, 46, diamond merchant, Parkholme-road, Dalston;

SIMON SILVERMAN, 41, Austrian subject, diamond broker, Benworth-road, Bow;

LEISIR GUTWIRTH, 39, Austrian subject, diamond broker, Patherton-road, Canonbury.

Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. G. C. Peever conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Prosecutions. Mr. Lewis Margetts appeared for Lockett and Grizzard, Mr. Osborn for Gutwirth and Mr. J. P. Valetta for Silverman.

The first hour of the morning of September 24 was taken up with the evidence of bank officials and others to trace the passing of various bank notes, concerning which evidence has been given earlier in the case. This was an exceedingly essential piece of linking-up which had to be done by the prosecution, but it failed to arrest public attention even in Court, as the incidents of the earlier hearings had done.

Mr. Muir, for the Crown, put Mr. Ernest Frederick Brooks, a pawn-broker's manager, of Messrs. Harvey and Thompson, back into the box, and asked him angrily why, when he was giving evidence last week, and spoke to a pawning transaction with Lockett and mentioned that he knew the other prisoners as customers, he had not told the Court that he had been changing notes for Grizzard?

"Why did you give us the trouble to trace the notes to you?" Mr. Brooks replied that he thought he had mentioned this fact in the statement he made to the police. Counsel then elicited the fact that on August 29 or 30 he had changed two £50 notes for Grizzard "as an ordinary customer," and that they were paid through the firm into their account with the London County and Westminster Bank A bank clerk, employed by the Holborn branch of the bank, was able to furnish the numbers of the two notes.

CHANGED NOTES.

Mr. Francis Hannman, foreign banker, trading at the Royal Exchange, spoke to changing one 1,000 franc note on August 25 for a man who called alone; three 1,000 franc notes on August 28, for the same man, who called accompanied by a woman, and three 1,000 franc notes on Sept. 1 for a man. The man who changed the notes was not either of the prisoners, declared the witness. Mr. Muir took from him the numbers of some Bank of England notes witness gave in exchange for the French paper, and then remarked on the application of these to the case.

The prisoners, Lockett, Grizzard, Silverman, and Gutwirth, listened stolidly to this evidence, and their counsel did not cross-examine on it.

Interest reasserted itself when Mr. Charles Lloyd, a motorist, was called into the box. The name of "Moore" had been mentioned quite incidentally as one of many people who had called on Lockett when he stayed at Scullard's Hotel, Southampton, about the third week in August. 'Do you know Mr. Lorenzo Moore?" queried Mr. Muir "Did he formerly live at Charlton-mansions, Holmleigh-road, Stamford Hill?" Witness replied in the affirmative, saying that he made his acquaintance in connection with the motor business. In October, 1912, Moore sold some cars to Lockett, and witness delivered them to Lockett's garage at Hendon. Two or three times since he had driven cars for Lockett. He knew Grizzard by sight in this connection, but understood that his name was Goldstein or Goldsmith.

A LADY IN THE CASE.

Early in August, Lloyd said, he had become a driver for Moore, who once sent him with a message to Lockett, who was to see Goldsmith, and both were to go to Moore's office. He went round with Lockett to Hatton-garden to find a goldsmith (Grizzard), and having found him they went to Mr. Moore's who told him he could go back to the garage. On August he drove Moore and Lockett to Scullard's Hotel, Above Bar? Southampton. He spoke to visits of Silverman to the hotel while Lockett was there.

Mr. Muir: Was a Mrs. Atkinson staying at the hotel,—Yes.

Were you introduced, or was she mentioned by Lockett as his sister?—I don't know whether Lockett said so or somebody else.

Witness understood her husband was a wholesale grocer in London.

A volume of evidence as to the Scotland Yard watching of the prisoners in their meetings with Quadratstein and Brandstatter, starting apparently two days after Mr. Spanier had seen the necklace in its entirety at the First Avenue Hotel, was then given. In the main it merely dealt with the dates, times, and places given by the two intermediaries in their depositions but "shadowed" only it were first-hand descriptions of the steps on the arrest of the different prisoners. They were all made on Sept. 2.

ARREST IN THE TUBE.

Detective-Sergeant Cooper said that while on observation outside the British Museum Tube Station he saw Quadratstein and Brandstatter arrive. They were first joined by Silverman. The latter was very nervous, and as the three walked up and down outside the station he saw him turn suddenly several times, apparently looking out to see whether he was being watched. Gizzard was the next arrival. He beckoned to Lockett, who was crossing the road. At a signal from Chief Inspector Ward, he and the other police officers on duty went down on to the platform.

He had to give particular atention to Silverman, and when they were all on the platform Sergeant Cornish and himself both caught the little man by the arms. Silverman exclaimed: "What's the matter?" Sergeant Cornish told them all that they were arrested in connectin with the pearl necklace case. Silverman struggled to get away, and almost threw himself down on the staircase. When he was pulled up he said: "I haven't got them on me."

Sergeant Cornish said: "What?" Silverman replied: "You have just told us it was for the pearls." On the way to the station, passing through Newman-street, the prisoner remarked:

I don't like this. Life is short. I expect it will be a long time before I am around here again.

"I WISH I HADN'T THEM ON ME."

When the eight 1,000fr. notes, which have been identified by Mr. Price as amongst the 100 of similar calibre handed to Mrs. Spanier for the purchase of two carls were found on Silverman, he observed, according to Sergeant Cooper: "I wish I hadn't had them on me."

Sergeant Hayman, also of Scotland Yard who took a hand in the arrests, had a story of earlier date to narrate. On July 17 the day that the robbery became generally known, he was on duty in Hatton-garden when he met Gutwirth. "Hullo! Hayman What are you doing here?" inquired Gutwirth. "Looking for the pearls that were stolen from Mr. Meyer," replied the detective. "You know they were never pinched," retorted Gutwirth. "I suppose they were insured."

Witness arrested Grizzard in the Tube raid. All he said was: "I know what it is all about; I shall give you no trouble."

To a question by Mr. Osborn Detective Hayman said he had known Gutwirth for a number of years, and there was nothing exceptional in his coming up and asking him what was up, and he did not hesitate to tell him the business he was on.

"TREAT ME FAIRLY."

Gutwirth's arrest in the street in Hatton garden compound several hours after the other three prisoners had been taken at the tube station was described by Detective Worth. In repy to the charge he said:

All right. Don't make a scene. Take a taxi. I am well known about here.

"I took him to Bow-street," continued the witness. "On the way he said, 'Have you a warrant?' I said 'No.' At the police station he said, 'Treat me fairly, that's all I want.'"

To Mr. Osborn witness admitted that Gutwirth was surprised at his arrest. When prisoner stated that he was well known around Hatton-garden he was speaking the truth.

The arrest of the old man, McCarthy, was when formally proved, although he has since been discharged. Detective Soden, who took part in this with Chief Inspector Ward happened to mention that he had kept observation on Lockett on the days preceeding his arrest.

Mr. Margetts pounced on this, and to ascertain Soden's acquaintance with the personal appearance of Lockett, put it to him whether he had seen him before the day of arrests. "I had been keeping observation on him for three months from last March, replied the witness, who told Mr. Muir, who was quick to seize on the loop-hole given by the defence, that he knew Lockett quite well, and had seen him on several occasions with Grizzard.

"NOTHING TO GET RID OF."

Detective Sergeant Goodwillie, who arrested Lockett, continued the string of police witnesses. "Don't hold me so tight," exclaimed the prisoner on being seized on the platform, "I have plenty of money, but nothing to get me into trouble." Just before being searched at the police, station he said "This is all right. I have been away with friends for a holiday, and this is a nice way to treat me when I get back."

Referring to a slip of paper found on him he said, "I changed the money into English money, and this is the money for it." There was also found on him two £50 banknotes seven £10 notes, and 32 £5 notes.

MYSTERIOUS FORMULA.

The next witness was Detective-Sergeant Cornish, who was asked by Mr. Muir whether he found the following formula in a memorandum book (which contained Brandstatter's name and address) found on Silverman White lead, varnish, gold size, sprinkle it with blue paint powder, ditto red powder 6d. paint brush."

Cornish replied that he did, but neither he nor counsel enlightened the court as to the nature of the mysterious formula.

Witness said he also found on Silverman a contract note dated June 28 in respect of pearls which had been pawned at Messrs Harvey and Thompson's for £80, and a stick of sealing wax. On going to Lockett's house at Powis-gardens, Golder's Green, he opened the safe which was in the bed-room with a key which he had found in Lockett's possession. In the safe was £7 in gold, and a passport dated December 23, 1910, requesting "all concerned to allow Mr. Jas. Fitz Patrick, a British subject travelling in Europe, to pass freely."

The description of the bearer was "48 years of age, profession, jeweller." "Jas Fitz Patrick." was the signature. Witness further found another passport dated August 14, last, signed and endorsed, "James Lockett," and in his opinion the signatures on both documents were in the same handwriting.

Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Clement Shorter) who is well-known as a poetess, with her own peculiarly haunting style of phrase is now applying her talents to the allegorical tale, which will be welcome news to admirers. Within the next few weeks, Messrs Cassell have announced that they will issue a volume from her pen entitled "Do-Well and Do-Little." It is a fairy tale in which the characters embodied by the symbolical names will be found working out their salvation in an atmosphere that is particularly fascinating to children. The volume will be illustrated by Miss Alice B Woodward.

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE.

BRITISH STATISTICS.

AGE HIGHER, CHILDREN FEWER.

Some curiously interesting facts are revealed in the Registrar-General's report on births, deaths and marriages in 1911, which was issued in mail week in improved form, writes the "Daily News." The birth-rate in England and Wales 24.4 per 1,000, was the lowest on record; the death-rate was 14.6, or 1.1 above the figure for 1910, which was the lowest recorded; the marriage rate was 15.2 showing a slight increase over the figures in 1909 and 1910.

The fall in the marriage rate since 1880 has been greatest among widowers and least among widows. Remarriages have continuously decreased since 1876. The number of persons divorced has been increasing annually for many years, but it was smaller in 1911 than in any year since 1906. Marriages of divorced persons have steadily increased, reaching the highest figure of 732 in 1909. In the period 1876-80 the number of divorced persons who remarried was equal to 19 per cent. of the people divorced in that time, but in 1911 the proportion had risen to 61 per cent. The marriage age is rising; the proportion of marriages under age was at its maximum in 1874. Marriages of minors are proportionately more common in Scotland, but much less common in Ireland than in England and Wales.

In 1911 the average marrying age was 29 for husbands and nearly 27 for wives. In 1841 36.6 per cent. of the husbands could not sign the register; in 1911 the proportion was only 1 per cent. The percentage of illiterate wives fell from 48.9 to 1.2. In the home and the agricultural counties the proportion of illiterate men is higher, and in the mining and industrial counties lower, than that of women.

CIVIL MARRIAGES INCREASING.

Four-fifths of the 1911 marriages were solemnised with religious ceremonial; this was the lowest proportion on record. The proportion of Established Church marriages was the lowest on record, and that of civil marriages the highest, but the bulk of the population still prefers to marry according to the rites of the Church of England.

Analysing the figures of the birth-rate for the purpose of estimating fertility, the statement is made that if the fertility of married women in proportion to their numbers had been as high in 1911 as in 1876, the legitimate births would have numbered 1,273,698, instead of the 843,505 actually recorded, giving a legitimate birth-rate of 35.2, or 11.8 in excess of the rate for 1911. "Decline in fertility is attributed in some measure to the greater average age, and largely no doubt to deliberate restriction of child-bearing."

Fertility is highest in Wales; next comes the North of England; the South has the lowest birth-rate, which would be lower still but for London. Mining counties have high birth-rates. The migration of young persons from the rural districts affects the condition of fertility there. For every 1,000 girls born in 1911 the number of boys born was 1,039. Compared with other countries, the proportion in England is exceedingly low, the ratio most commonly returned being 1,050 to 1,030 boys to 1,000 girls. Illegitimate births were most frequent in rural districts, and least so in London. They were also most frequent in Wales and least so in the South of England.

SMALL NATURAL INCREASE.

There has been a decline in the natural increase of population since 1877, and in 911 a definitely lower level was reached than ever before—9.8 per cent., as compared with the previous lowest of 11.2 in 1909.

"It is to be feared," the report remarks, "that unless the fall in the birth-rate is arrested, single-figure increases are likely to be the rule rather than the exception in future."

Discussion of the death-rates discloses the fact that mortality in the North exceeds that of other parts of England at all ages. "Evidently," says the report, "the adverse conditions there, whatever they may be, are able throughout life to overcome any selective effect of the heavier earlier mortality which may exist."

An attempt is made to consider infant mortality in relation to the occupaton of the parents, and it is remarked: "Even if it cannot be anticipated that the mortality of the working-man's infant will ever fall so quite so low a level as that of the professional man's, it may still fall to the level where the latter at present stands, for there is no reason to suppose that the limit of improvement has yet been reached in this matter by any class."

WANTED, A NEW THAMES EMBANKMENT.

At the moment when the London County Council's great building is arising, surely it is fitting and appropriate to consider seriously the project of an embankment which shall in some way match Badalgette's splendid achievement, and shall pave the way for a faubourg as splendid, even if it can never be so historic or fraught with such memories, as Paris possesses. In the Thames we have one of our loveliest adjuncts to London. Without it the City would not have been at all. Then why not make use of both its banks? If for nothing else than a wide thoroughfare linking up the bridges and extending from the east to the west, it claims consideration. But it might be something more. It might easily be the means of enlarging and beautifying London on that side which has hitherto been so curiously neglected. Even utilitarianism, to whose Martha-like characteristics due weight must and should be given, can hardly, I believe, raise an objection when it looks "at those tumble-down, decaying relics of an older day."—E. Beresford Chancellor, in the "Morning Post."

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MADRAS.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

WORK AT CROMWELL ROAD.

REPORT OF A YEAR'S DOINGS.

The following report has been issued of the work done at 21, Cromwell Road, in connexion with the supervision of Indian students in England from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913:—

There has been a substantial progress in the work and usefulness of the House during the year under review. The policy which the Managing Commitee have steadily followed of keeping rooms vacant for new arrivals from India has made it impossible to provide permanent accommodation for students, although several have made a prolonged stay during the slack times, when new arrivals were not frequent. Two older visitors during the summer made the house their headquarters whilst in England, returning frequently after paying visits to other parts of the country. Such visitors have formed a useful element, as the influence of an elderly man in the house is often salutary. Other visitors have stayed for a few days in order to form their own opinion of the usefulness of the house, and a distinguished visitor from Calcutta who spent the last week of his visit as a resident in 21, Cromwell Road, expressed his satisfaction at what he had seen, saying that he had been watching things carefully since he had been here and saw that the institution was bringing out the best qualities of the students, his chief regret being that the residents were obliged to leave after a short time and then drift away from the influence of the place. It is difficult, owing to the constant changing of the residents, to establish the corporate life amongst the students that could be obtained in a more permanent home, but the tone has been good, the students have worked well together, and new arrivals always receive a welcome, and feel themselves at once amongst sympathetic friends—thus the feelings of loneliness and home-sickness usual to those who arrive without friends is largely avoided. In particular, students who have been overtired with their long railway journey from Marseilles, and need to exercise special care during the first few days in this country, have found the house of much use. The Committee feel they are under an especial obligation to Miss Beck for her unsparing efforts for the comfort of newly arrived students. She has not only been responsible for the homeliness of the welcome, but in several cases has nursed students who want rest and attention after their journey, or find themselves unable to stand the vagaries of our climate.

The number of residents who have come direct to the house from India has greatly increased, but there are many whose friends in this country have already made arrangements for their accommodation elsewhere. In these cases they frequently visit the house for advice after a few days, and an effort is made to keep in touch with those who remain in London. Opportunities for this work are found in the social evenings held every Friday after dinner. These meetings are rendered attractive by means of games, music, etc., and, together with a few English friends, the number present being usually about 20 or 30. The societies accommodated in the house also afford social opportunities, to which students are invited, and the Indian members belonging to these societies number nearly 300. The rooms are often lent to other societies for their meetings, and also to individuals for private parties. Two gatherings in connection with the house itself were largely attended, one held in July under the presidency of Lord Ampthill, to which visitors from India, distinguished English people and Indian students, were invited, and the other a Christmas party given specially for the Indian students who, together with a few English guests, numbered about 200.

AID TO DISTRESSED INDIAN STUDENTS.

Among the other organisations connected with Indian students, the work of which is carried on at 21, Cromwell rooad, is the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee. This Committee has now been established for over two years, during which time about 45 students have actually received financial assistance. It has enabled those responsible for the house to deal with most of the cases of real distress which have come before their notice, although there have been several applications which, owing to the circumstances of the case, have had to be dismissed without assistance.

THE NEW LAW LIBARARY.

During the year a Law Library for the use of Indian students has been formed at 21, Cromwell Road. It had its origin in a handsome donation of law books and reports presented by Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., to which have been added other law books, obtained by purchase or from the India Office, calculated to be useful to the students in studying for their examinations and in prosecuting legal researches. Suitable locked book-cases have been erected in the lecture hall, which has been furnished as a reading room, but is still available for meetings. The Managing Committee desire to acknowledge gratefully the assistance they have received from the Secretary of State for India in grants (for the purposes of this Library) of which some portions still remain to be expended. The Library was formally opened on February 13, 1913; Mr. C. E. Mallet occupied the chair on the occasion, and Sir Thomas Raleigh two Moots have already been held for the discussion of legal cases. The Managing Commitee consider that such opportunities for legal argument should be of great service to the students in the practice of their profession. They hope to continue the Moots if the students maintain an interest in them and attend in sufficient numbers. For the charge of the Law Library two Indian students have been appointed librarians. The Law Library is, therefore, now an established institution, and represents a substantial attempt to provide the students with facilities for their legal studies. Some complaints had previously been made of the want of such help. It remains for the students to show their recognition of the facilities now afforded by making full use of the Law Library.

Two tennis courts have been acquired during the year in Pelham Place, South Kensington, and as these are hard courts they can be used even during the winter. They have already been considerably used, and it is anticipated that during the summer they will be very popular.

Efforts have been made to find homes for students when they require them, and this has generally been possible.

The total number of different students who have resided in the house during the year has been 221, 124 of whom came straight from India. This does not represent the actual number of visits, as many as eight times during the year. Considering that room has always to be kept for new arrivals, the Committee regard it as highly satisfactory that the average number of daily residents throughout the year has been about 11 out of an available accommodation for 15. There have been times when it has been necessary to put up extra beds, and even find lodgings outside. The house has been open to University students during vacations, and when they come to London to eat their dinners at the Inns of Court.

The Committee express much regret that Mr. F. M. Cheshire is about to give up his residence in the house on account of his approaching marriage. His unsparing efforts on behalf of the students have added greatly to the popularity of the house, and his absence will be much felt. Whilst they regret his loss as a resident, they feel sure that his sympathy in the work will continue as before. They learn with satisfaction that arrangements have been made for Mr. R. E. Field, who has already shown a marked interest in the work carried on at 21, Cromwell Road, to reside in the house.

RETURN TO SANITY IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

PARIS FASHION TURNING FROM THE BIZARRE.

There are many signs just now, with the approach of the time for declaring the autumn fashions, of a radical alteration in the near future in the character of women's dress, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News." It is a long lane that has no turning, and it seems that at last there is going to be a turning aside from the pursuit of the bizarre and the freakish, which for some considerable time has been carried on among the designers of the frocks that leaders of fashion are to wear.

It is probably because fashions have been gradually getting more and more extraordinary that not everyone realises how strange they really have become, but when a comparison is made with the styles that were in favour three or four years ago it is easy to see how far we have progressed along the road to the limit of freakishness.

MADAME PAQUIN'S CONFESSION.

Mme. Paquin says that she cannot realise when she looks at some of the creations she herself has designed that such dresses could be the product of her brain. It is quite easy to understand this but it is an illustration of the fact that the great rulers of the fashion world are not always supreme and that there are times when they have to follow where they have been accustomed to lead. What has happened is that a mad craze for bizarre hats and dresses has taken possession of the "elegantes," and the great costumiers have been obliged to pander to it, and turn out garments from the colours and shape of which their artistic souls revolted, for your great dressmaker considers himself an artist before all things.

The dresses of the moment look as though they had been made for anybody but the wearers—the makers themselves admit it. It is freely conceded that they reveal far more than they conceal; they are Post-Impressionism, Cubism, and all sorts of other wild ideas imported into the world of dress. They happened to meet a "Let's-have-a-something-new" attitude and the result is painfully apparent.

A RETURN TO GOOD TASTE.

Now, however, the reaction, otherwise the turning in the lane, has announced itself. M. Worth has said that he not only expected it, but hoped for it, and prophesied a return to a regime governed by good taste rather than by childish exaggeration. The natural good taste of the Frenchwoman certainly seems about to reassert itself, but in what form is still a matter for speculation. There is a rumour that the flowing Greek and Roman style is to be reverted to, and as in such matters reaction generally leads to the other extreme, it may well be that we are in for a vogue of classic simplicity. It must be said that this same rumour has been heard for several autumns, but it is more than usually persistent this year. Nobody will confirm or deny it for fear of giving away a secret, but when the Biarritz season is well under way the models will appear and will speak for themselves.

As regards hats alone, there is only one kind of hat to be seen in Paris just now, and that is the small, smartly shaped black velvet hat, with either a plume or an osprey.

DOING YOURSELF WELL.

To speak of a man who "habitually does himself well" is a contradiction in terms. Because he does it habitually, he ceases to do it well. Such a one, I, for my part, can only contemplate with the deepest compassion, as an unfortunate who is condemned to a level of monotony, who has squandered his full freedm of choice. At any time it would be a pleasing adventure to me to eat one of his dinners. It would be a sore trial to him to eat one of mine. And I am not sure that I am not as good an epicure as he is. I cannot compete with him on his own ground, and I will admit that he may be a first-class critic in the highest creations of the chief. But he cannot perhaps compete with me on mine. He does not know, as I do, the subtle difference between the square end of the loaf and the round end. He has never eaten good toast unless he makes it himself, as I do. I do not believe that he has ever given any proper consideration to the striking affinity between cold apple tart and cheese.—Bertram Smith, in the "Daily News."

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MARRIAGE GRIEVANCE.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The "Westminster Gazette" of September 24 publishes a letter above the signature of Lord Ampthill and Mr. Bhugwandin Dube (Chairman and Secretary respectively of the South Africa British Indian Committee) in which attention is prominently drawn to the fact that the South African Immigrants' Regulation Act of 1913, to which his Majesty's Government, without even waiting to see the final text of the measure, allowed the Governor-General to give immediate assent, has not only failed to carry out the pledges given by the Union Government to the Indian community under the provisional settlement of 1911, on the faith of which passive resistance was suspended, but has actually increased the hardships of which they have to complain.

Thus, section 5, clause (g), of the Act provides that "the wife or child of a lawful and monogamous marriage duly celebrated according to the rites of any religious faith outside the Union" shall not be prohibited immigrants, or, in other words, that such a wife (and children by her) shall be entitled to reside with her husband in South Africa. In a letter dated August 19, 1913, General Smuts' view on the subject was, "after full consideration by the Minister," communicated to Mr Gandhi in the following words: "The present practice of admitting one wife of an Indian now entitled to reside in any province or who may in future be permitted to enter the Union, irrespective of the fact that his marriage to such wife may have been solemnised according to tenets which recognise polygamy, or that she is one of several wives married abroad, will be continued so long as she is his only wife in South Africa." But, as soon as an actual case arose, the assurance so given was ignored. One Kulsan Bibi, applied to enter the Union as the only lawful living wife of Mahboob Khan. The Immigration Officer having rejected her claim, the matter was heard by the Board of Appeal on August 18 last. The Board found that the marriage between the parties was legally valid, and that the applicant was the only lawful living wife of her husband. The Immigration Department, however, contended that the marriage was monogamous, because it was celebrated according to Mahomedan law, which allows four wives. And so the case is sent on to the Superior Court for decision. Such a flagrant instance of breach of faith on the part of the Minister responsible for the Immigration Department speaks for itself.

Again, under the new Act, the Immigration Officer has refused several Indians on their return from a visit to their relatives in India the right of re-entering the Union, because, in his opinion, they had lost their domicile. These poor Indians were put to the trouble, worry, and expense of an appeal. The law compels them to deposit £26 before exercising the right of appeal. The Board of Appeal recently allowed certain of the appeals, whilst the rest are still pending judgment.

THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE CAMPAIGN.

"The Times" gave prominence on the same day to a lengthy telergaphic communication from its correspondent at Cape Town, in which some particulars are given of the passive resistance campaign which has been undertaken against the provisions of the Immigration Act. It is stated that Mr. Gandhi will himself shortly invite arrest: and undoubtedly a prolonged and determined campaign, which has been carefully planned and organised beforehand, is contemplated. Mr. H. S. Polak, of Durban, who has just returned from England, addressed a meeting at Cape Town on the evening of September 23, at which he explained the objects and reasons for the revival of passive resistance. The chief grounds are that the racial bar still remains in the clause perpetuaing the old Free State barriers, that there is no statutory provision for the recognition of monogamous Hindu marriages within the Union, and that in some respects—as, for instance, the movement of Natal Indians into the Cape Province—restrictions have been tightened rather than loosened.

The correspondent proceeds to comment upon these points. With regard to the first and third grievances, it is doubtful (he thinks) if any practical hardships will result, and this makes it difficult for the white community to realise the Indian point of view. With regard to the second, it is equally doubtful, in his judgment, if the Union Parliament thoroughly understood the position in the course of the somewhat hurried discussions on the point which were all that the pressure of a congested Session allowed. Having said so much, he offers the usual word of warning which comes so easily from those who are not suffering from any grievance. "In the interests of the Indians themselves," he deems it "desirable to observe that the prospects of reconsideration are not likely to be furthered, but rather to be retarded, by any over-vehemence on the part of Indian well-wishers in the Houses of Lords or of Commons."

THE TRANSCENDENTAL v. THE MATERIAL.

In the present-day worship of the occult we are all trying to fly before we have learnt to crawl. We are like Columbus designing the invasion of Mars while leaving America undiscovered. We speculate on the transcendental before we understand the material. We seek sources of energy outside those with which experience has given us a nodding acquaintance before we understand the operations of those forms which impinge upon our daily consciousness. We pursue the chimera of the soul before we understand the elemental facts of the body. We are reaching after a fuure life before we have explored the possibilities of the present one. Surely enough men and women are wasting their days in the pursuit of a shadow without our great scientists joining in the futile hunt!—"A Scientist," in the "Daily Mail."

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

POOR FIGHTING.

LABOUR LEADER'S VIEWS.

No course of action is more tempting for trade unionists to take than to strike in sympathy with their fellows, and this temptation is increased a hundred-fold in the transport trades writes Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the "Daily News." A ship loaded by blacklegs reaches a port where labour is organised. Every package on board is offensive to the good trade unionist. To unload it seems to be helping the enemy. It is contraband in the industrial war. A proposal to boycott appeals to what is both best and weakest in trade union loyalty. Wisdom is set on one side, and simple feeling controls the men. When, as at present, there is a deep-seated conviction in the minds of trade unionists that they are getting fair-play from no quarter, but that the whole of society is an intricate conspiracy against them, "direct action" of the wildest and most hopeless kind has an allurement which masses of men cannot resist. Revolt becomes imperative. Consequences?—they do not care. If they remained quiet the very stones would cry out against them.

THE CAUSES.

Let there be no mistake about it. This is the feeling amongst great sections of the working classes to-day. It has been carefully nurtured—not by agitators, but by employers, by the Bench, by newspapers, and by the Government, itself. We are still reaping the whirlwind which Mr. Churchill called up when he poured troops all over the country during the railway strike. The way in which drafts of foreign police and even soldiers appear so soon as a trade dispute breaks out—as in Leith, Dublin, and Cornwall—so far from teaching workmen that they must be wary in their actions does exactly the opposite. It convinces them that law-abiding does not pay, and that action which assumes confidence in social equity is weakness. Although it is a parade of officers of the law, it is in reality an act of lawlessness and disorder in itself, and it is an invitation to workmen to set law and order at nought, and to act on hot impulse. Liberalism seems to have forgotten the capacity it showed during most of the last century for keeping civil order in revolutionary times.

THE WEAKNESS.

Despite all this, however, the sympathetic strike is poor fighting. It demoralises trade unionism, weakens collective action, and produces reactionary prejudice in the public mind. It is a spectacular flare-up, the blaze and heat of which are drawn from the capital resources of trade unionism. It leaves exhaustion and weakness behind. It really never has the backing of the masses of trade unionists, and the enthusiasm to hang it at the beginning soon spends itself, with the result that it generally fails. Moreover, when the men are out, how are they to get in? If they come out for some definite reason, the issues of the battle are quite clear, and a settlement can be come to one way or other; but for men to strike because some other men have struck is to embark upon a course in which there can be no guidance and no purpose. Every chance in such a game is against the strikers and against their combination. It may be magnificent, but alas! it is not the war in which the wage earners have to engage before they win their freedom.

POINTS OF FUTILITY.

Nor is that its most fatal weakness. The sympathetic strike is always defended on the ground that it helps the men involved in the original dispute. But that is exactly what it does not do and never can do. I could understand every trade unionist in England declaring that he will pay 6d. a week into the Dublin strikers' funds whilst the dispute lasts. If that were done no power on earth could defeat the Irish workers. But what earthly good can be done to men in Ireland by the paralysis of English railway traffic nobody can show. A strike of transport workers on this side does not touch Mr. Murphy or Mr. Jacobs nor any other Dublin employer who wants to continue to pay low wages. It only raises another dispute with other employers, drains more funds from unions, extends suffering. If every railway in this country were paralysed, it would not bring the Dublin dispute one inch nearer to a successful ending.

If English railway directors and shareholders were to rush to Dublin and present pistols at the heads of the members of the Employers' Federation there, the sympathetic strike would be good. But things have not been made that way. If our railway directors were to go down on their knees to their men and promise them that if they went back no more Dublin merchandise would enter a British railway truck, again the strike would justify itself. But such a thing is too unthinkably absurd for it to happen. All that is taking place is that directors, shareholders, and the public generally are having their backs put up against what they consider to be trade union action; the sorry spectacle of men bursting out into anarchist disloyalty to their union is being played so publicly that every child can see it; the bitterest enemies of trade unionism look on with malicious chuckles, thanking Providence that workmen commit such follies, and they use the opportunities thus provided them for robbing Labour of what it has gained by organised loyalty. That has been the history of all these sympathetic strikes, and it will continue to be so till the end of things.

To goad men into sympathetic strikes, especially when they are not sanctioned at union headquarters, is the very best card which the worst employers can play in their own interests.

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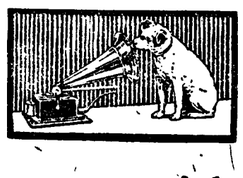

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BOMBAY'S NEW DOCKS.

ESSENTIAL WORK COMPLETED.

OPENING EXPECTED IN MARCH.

AN IMMENSE UNDERTAKING.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

The New Alexandra Docks which it is hoped will be ready for opening by the end of February next, is one of those large enterprises which are going on in connection with the progress of Bombay as a city of standing amongst the first cities of the world. Apart from the fact that about nine years ago work was started with the view of extending the Docks of Bombay, on a tract of reclaimed ground between Mody Bay and the Ballard Pier little is known by the general public of the large and thorough scale upon which the work has been carried out, and since the foundation-stone was formally laid in 1905 by King George V. and Queen Mary, when they visited India as Prince and Princess of Wales, few persons, whose work has not taken them within the precincts of the works, have gained any news of the progress of construction apart from an occasional article in the press. The New Dock Works enclosure cuts off a little community of workers from the population of Bombay—for many of the workers reside on the premises—, and the daily blasting on excavations is the only mark which notifies to the outside population that work is going on.

OPENING IN MARCH.

Cries have, however, been raised of congestion in the Princes and Victoria Docks and the constructors of the New Alexandra Docks are now able to state that for working purposes the Docks will be quite ready by the end of February. The excavations took up a great part of the time of the working and that the brunt of this work is over is evidenced by the fact that in place of 11,000 coolies and workers only about 2,000 are now being employed, and the five "steam navvies," which used to act as land dredgers, saving much labour, have stepped work. The Docks and the reclaimed ground on which they stand cover a large extent of ground. First of all a dam was built round a portion of the water, from a point near Carnac Basin to a point beyond the Ballard Pier. On and inside the dam the land was reclaimed with rubble and a tenacious soil called "moorum" brought from the Port Trust quarries at Elephanta. At first this reclaimed ground was kept dry by pumping. A similar method of reclamation is being carried out on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation which is going on at present.

A TOUR OF THE DOCKS.

The other day a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" was enabled, by the courtesy of the Port Trust officials, to make a comprehensive tour of the New Dock and its surroundings in the company of a member of the staff, and a morning was spent in examining the almost completed works, a large area of ground being covered in the journey. In order to give those who have never visited the works an idea of the position of the various branches of the enterprise, it will be necessary to make a start at the Fort Street gate at the south end, or to be more explicit, at the end near the Port Trust Offices. Here one comes upon the main basin of the Alexandra Docks, whose immensity is intensified on account of the fact that it is now empty of water. This basin is about fifty feet deep, and, with the exception of a jetty 1,500 feet long by 425 feet, broad, which abuts into the Dock at the north end, presents an immense excavated enclosure 2,600 feet in length by 1,075 in breadth, flanked by masonry walls of Hyderabad granite on all sides which are built into the surrounding ground at a width varying from 21 feet at the bottom of the Dock to 17 feet 2 inches at the ground level. The area of this Dock is 49.52 acres, which is slightly less than the combined area of the Prince's and Victoria Docks. The Victoria Dock, for instance, covers 25 acres and the Prince's Dock 30 acres. The Dock will contain seven berths for steamers of the largest size only, and it is expected that steamers of less than 400 feet in length will seek accommodation in the older docks. The east and west walls will provide berths for five of the largest sized steamers on either side of the dock, to say nothing of the accommodation available at the south wall and round the jetty at the north end.

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

Round about this gigantic basin and down into it, by graduated roadways left for removal at the last moment, a scene of animated confusion meets the eye. Small powerful engines with tip-up trucks attached to them rush about in every direction, on hastily improvised and none too straightly laid constructional tracks, and these busy little trains make the head of one uninitiated reel by disappearing, rattling and swaying down into the depths of the dock bottom at what appears to be a dangerous angle and rate. Round the sides of the dock a hydraulic system of pipes for the supply of water and hydraulic power is housed in culverts built into the masonry, and the dock premises are further fitted with an up-to-date drainage system.

At the berth sides run a series of iron bollards of the hooked type which are let into the masonry in couples at fixed spaces for the purpose of mooring boats under the most up-to-date conditions. A series of gigantic hydraulic cranes which work under their own locomotion run on a rail along the side of the berths, each of which has a lifting capacity of 35 cwts. These cranes tower into the air each on four large steel legs, so that under them space is left for an engine and trucks to pass. At present twenty-five of these cranes only have been erected on the west wall, but all the other berths will be supplied as the course of construction goes on.

NETWORK OF RAILWAY SIDINGS.

A network of railway sidings will spring up as soon as the construction of the sheds gives room for the laying of the tracks, and, in addition to the Mail train station, which is being built on the Mole for the conveyance of the P. and O. Company's mails and passengers, direct from boat to train, all merchandise entering and leaving the Dock will be conveyed to and from its Bombay destination by means of a railway accommodation which will run up to the berths both in front of and behind the transit sheds. In addition to this extensive provision for railway traffic, ample space will be provided especially on the Fort or West side, for vehicular traffic.

TRANSIT SHEDS AND WAREHOUSES.

Transit sheds are now in rapid course of construction along the dock walls and are so arranged that each berth can be worked with the utmost facility. Three of these sheds, which from point of view of the work put into their construction, deserve a more dignified appellation, are practically complete, and our representative was able to realise the advantages which have been employed in the building. Some of the sheds are of three storeys in height, some of two and some of one storey only, and they will be allocated according to the amount of trade of the steamship or other company using them. The larger sheds will be approximately 400 feet long by 1½ feet deep in measurement, while the single storeyed ones will be twenty feet less in depth, but of the same length. These sheds, when all completed will be twenty-one in number. One on the South wall is almost finished, as are three out of five on the West wall, while two more on the Jetty are well under course of construction. The walls are built of the ordinary black ashlar stone which is in common use for places in which ornamentation is not a necessity, while the flooring and the whole of the interior constructional work is composed of steel joists and girders. The actual floors, doorways and even staircases are composed of ferro-concrete, so it will be seen that the result combines a neatness in design with an immunity from the dangers of fire. Every precaution has been taken in these buildings to make them fireproof, and, in the case of the three-storeyed sheds, partitions of fireproof material projecting five feet above the roofs divide the buildings into separate compartments. The large storeyed buildings are built on what one might term the "grand stand" principle with the idea of facilitating the transhipment of cargo. The first storey has a flat roof upon which the second storey recedes, and so on with the third storey, so that in front of each tier the roof of the one below forms a platform. The roofs of all the transit sheds are built of double thickness. First a thickness of corrugated iron is placed on the supports and this is finally covered with a top-dressing of red tiles. This method is adopted to make double the assurance that the weather will not in any way damage the contents of the sheds. In addition to these transit sheds, which, as their name denotes, are not intended for any but temporary storage, three warehouses are to be erected on the West or Frere Road side of the Dock limits. Between the transit sheds and warehouses more railway sidings will run, and thus the transhipment of goods from one building to another will be facilitiated. Merchants will be allowed to store goods received in these Port Trust warehouses at a nominal rate for a reasonable period. The warehouses will be built on the same plan as the transit sheds and here again all precautions against possible outbreaks of fire will be taken. Whilst mentioning the question of fire, one might add that the whole of the Dock premises will be fitted with the latest hand appliances for the control of fire. Both the transit sheds and warehouses will contain hydraulic lifts and shoots by which goods may be moved about with dispatch. The warehouses will comprise two four-storeyed buildings, each measuring 438 feet by 110 feet and one three-storeyed building measuring 182½ feet by 110½ feet.

PASSAGE TO VICTORIA DOCK.

A description of the sheds leaves little else about the main basin to be mentioned except the entrance to the proposed passage which is to connect the Alexandra with Victoria Dock. Excavation on this entrance is now taking place at the north-east corner of the New Dock where a passage of 100 feet wide has been begun. A sill composed of special blocks of Aberdeen granite has been laid so that a caisson can be fitted in as a temporary gate, and behind this only a few yards will be immediately excavated, as the present contractors, Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves have not undertaken to finish the connecting passage. At present therefore the approach will terminate in a temporary dam. The proposed passage which is 100 feet broad at the Alexandra Dock end will, when constructed, only be 80 feet broad at the Alexandra Dock and will, when constructed, only be 80 feet wide where it joins the Victoria Dock, and will, it is surmised, be about 1,000 feet long. At present the old Carnac Bunder is being reclaimed.

THE HARBOUR WALL.

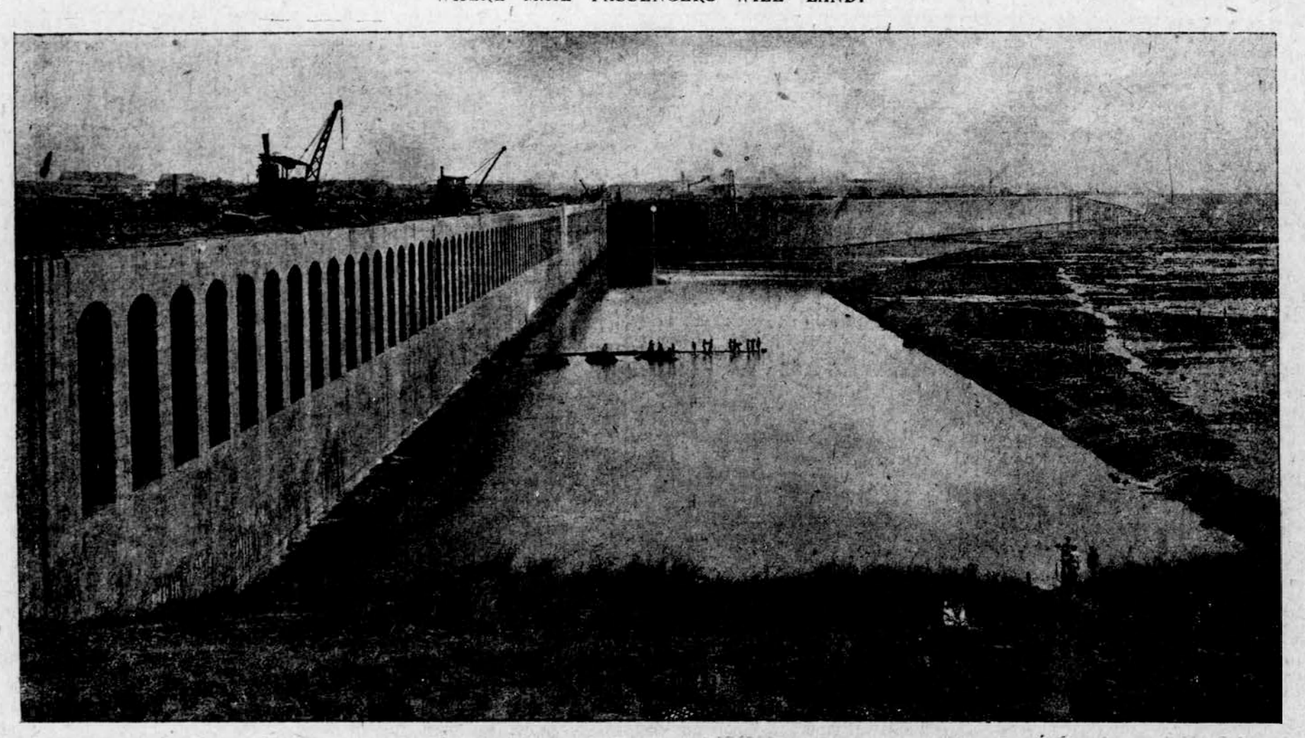
Walking across some more reclaimed ground from the East Wall one comes to that immense length of masonry the Harbour Wall which lies on the edge of that tract of about 100 acres originally used as a site for the whole area of the Docks. On the ground between the Harbour Wall and the East Wall, which is roughly a distance of 425 feet, more sheds and sidings will in time spring up, but at present the monsoon rain and the inaccessible position of the ground have converted the roughly thrown down rubble, which stands where the sea was flowing freely ten years ago, into a prairie of wild grasses. The coping of the Harbour Wall breaks strangely into the wildness of the surrounding ground with its regularity. This wall extends in a fine sweep of masonry for a distance of about 3,000 feet from the north east corner to the Dock gates. The Harbour Wall it is proposed to extend towards Prince's Dock, but this has not yet been undertaken. At present the Harbour Wall lies protected by the original dam thrown up when the work was commenced, but this dam will be raised soon and dredgers will remove the earth below the water until the depth outside the new wall is such that steamers of the highest tonnage can approach. At present there is a pleasant stretch of blue water enclosed between the Harbour Wall and the dam, which has been let through the sluice gates, and the inland lake with its margin of high waving grasses is a spot of natural beauty for which the works of man have been responsible, created and practically unknown in the centre of a busy city. All arrangements for mooring extend right along the wall, and in places steps run for a certain distance down the side for the accommodation of smaller craft and to facilitate sailors in cleaning the sides of their boats, while in port.

THE ENTRANCE LOCK.

Having traversed the Harbour Wall one comes to one of the most interesting parts of the Dock—namely, the Entrance Lock. This lock, which allows of steamers entering the Dock, regardless of the fact whether it is high or low water at the time, is controlled by three tremendous gates formed of follow steel rivetted together and opened and shut by hydraulic power. An outer gate and what is known as a storm-gate lie at the end nearest the Harbour, while, at the other end of the Lock, 750 feet away, is the inner gate. These gates are made up of compartments and can be filled with water by valves. They are opened and shut by hydraulic power. An outer gate and what is known as a storm-gate lie at the end nearest the Harbour, while, at the other end of the Lock, 750 feet away, is the

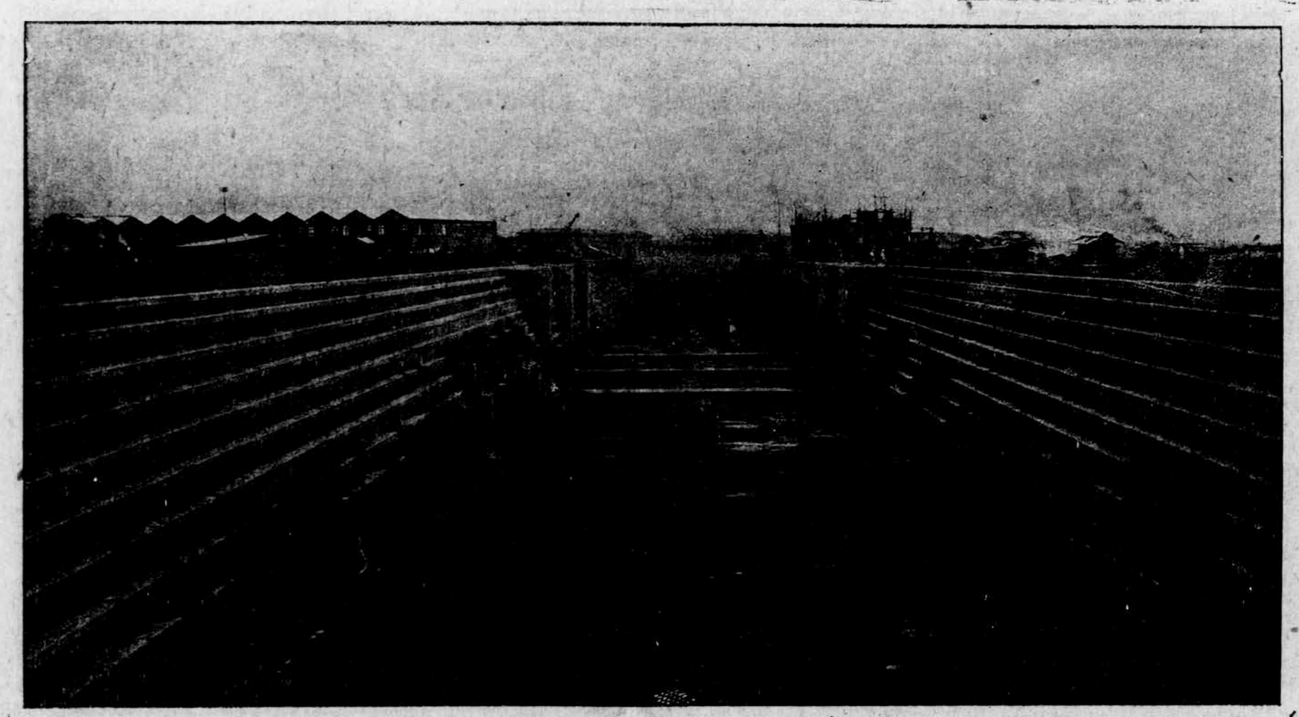
(Continued on page 15.)

WHERE MAIL PASSENGERS WILL LAND.



Dock Gates and East Wall of Mole with wave traps. Here mail passengers will be landed.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.



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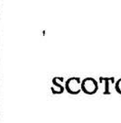

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
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BOMBAY'S NEW DOCK.

(Continued from page 14.)

ir ner gate. These gates are made up of compartments and can be filled with water by valves. They are opened and closed by hydraulic rams working by pressure on the top girders. In the meantime, the water in the intervening lock can be brought to the necessary level for passing a steamer through at any time, and the measurements of the Lock are sufficient to contain the largest steamer likely to come to Bombay. In the event of any of the gates being out of order, caissons are being constructed for use in the Dock and can be used in any part where granite, sills have been laid down for their reception. Caissons, it may be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated, are large floating wedges of steel and wood which are emptied and floated by hydraulic pumps and filled by scuttling valves with water, so that they can be towed to any part of the dock an sunk so as to fit into the granite sills built on the Dock bottom. Walking about on the dizzy bridge—footpaths and looking down fifty feet on to a granite flooring is not conducive to the explanation of technicalities, so it may simply be added that to view the depth of masonry as it stands now impresses upon one the magnitude of the undertaking. The lock is 100 feet wide throughout.

THE MOLE.

The Mole stretches for 1,500 feet southwards of the Dock entrance, and here the mail steamers will be moored in future. The channels outside the Dock will be kept dredged in this quarter. The Mole is another fine stretch of masonry in which a series of arches for the purpose of breaking the force of the waves has been let in. The East side of the Mole only will be used for mail boats and the foundations for a railway station have been laid out on the berth by the side of the jetty. When the station is complete, mails and mail passengers will be transferred direct from ship to train and *vice versa*, and mail trains leaving the docks will travel over the Port Trust branch line to Kurla, where they will join the train line. The Mole will be 400 feet broad and on the inner side will be a parallel berth for troop-ships whose passengers will enjoy the facility of transhipment to rail equally with the mail passengers. The Dock wall will extend further in the direction of Ballard Pier, and in this extension accomodation will be provided for smaller craft. Two buildings well under course of construction near the new Entrance Lock are new quarters for the Dockmaster and the pumping station for the Dry Dock.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

The last part of the Docks visit was by no means the least interesting or least important. This was the new Hughes Dry Dock which is 1,000 feet long or twice as long as the present Dry Dock in the Prince's Dock. The new Dry Dock is fitted with three sills at various distances in the centre, so that caissons can be inserted for the accomodation of two steamers of different lengths at once. There will probably be five public entrances to the New Dock, one on the reclaimed ground, one in Fort Street, two in Frere Road, and one at Mody Bay, but these have not yet been decided on.

It is expected that the Dock will be formally opened by the entrance of an Anchor Line steamer at the end of March next, but, although all essential work is completed, much remains to be built before the Alexandra Dock will be ready to be considered an established landmark in the city of Bombay. The work which is going on under the general supervision of the Bombay Port Trust, whose present Chief Engineer is Mr. P. Glynn Messent, is under the direct supervision of Mr. L. H. Savile, assisted by Mr. Mercer. Mr. Rowden controls the work on behalf of the contractors, Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves and that all these gentlemen, with the staff under them, are to be congratulated on having brought to pass a wonderful undertaking in civil engineering is of some and will no doubt be the opinion of all who visit the works.

SCIENCE SPIRITS.

SIR OLIVER LODGES "NEW SCEPTICISM."

We all remember Charles Keene's drawing of the Hampstead Heath evangelist who boasted to a colleague that he had been "warming up 'Uxley an' Tyndall an' that lot." This exhilarating exercise has been going on in a great many quarters since Sir Oliver Lodge, at Birmingham, promulgated a New Scepticism which many people have rather hastily affirmed to be tantamount to an Old Belief, writes Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News." But really it is hard to say what all the excitement is about. The men of thirty years ago sometimes erred, no doubt, in imagining that they were nearer the peak of the Himalaya of science than they actually were. Some of them fell under the illusion, to which all mountain-climbers are subject, of thinking they see the top when they only see the nearest of innumerable intervening ridges. We, having crawled a little higher than they (more shame to us if we had not!), see rather a crumpled wilderness of sierras than the solitary summit of their dream. But why should we triumph and exult over them because we know that the universe is even a harder nut to crack than they supposed?

Between the old man of science and the new (as represented by Sir Oliver Lodge) the real difference is one of rhetoric. Thirty years ago people tried to dispense with metaphors in confessing their ignorance of final causes. Sir Oliver Lodge prefers to employ certain ancient metaphors, harmless in themselves, but very apt to be misunderstood and misapplied. Perhaps he is right in thinking that their power for evil is exhausted, and that we may revert to them without danger of strengthening the hands of obscuratism. But I confess I am doubtful. The "temporising policy" which he openly approves seems to me of questionable advantage. Take, for instance, his defence of miracles:

It seems possible that a few of the things prematurely denied, because asserted on inconclusive evidence, may, after all, in some form or other, have really happened.

This is very true: it may even be called an over-cautious statement of the case: but where is the use in pretending that theology and science are in any degree reconciled by the recognition that certain alleged miracles were not miracles at all?

MIRACLES.

The modern attitude towards miracles, however, is unquestionably a symptom of a very genuine advance. The science of the 'seventies was obdurate in denying and declining to take the slightest cognisance of a whole class of facts which are now almost universally admitted to be as real as the falling of an apple or the rising of a balloon. We are still very far from a satisfactory interpretation of these facts. They may be of supreme and vital importance, they may be mere marginall curiosities—freak phenomena of the borderland between mind and matter. Sir Oliver Lodge declares himself convinced that they point to "the persistence of personality beyond bodily death," and other equally competent investigators have come to the same conclusion. There are, however, enormous difficulties in the way of accepting this interpretation. The one thing beyond all doubt is that phenomena do occur, and are constantly occurring, to which the average man of science of last century was obstinately and contemptuously blind, and that; in so far, his vision, his mental scheme, of the universe was incomplete.

For example: I was present the other evening when an old and intimate friend of mine gave a score of illustrations of a power of thought-reading which he has quite recently developed. His daughter thinks, in his absence, of some scene, real or imaginary, historical or domestic; and on returning to the room, he almost instantly describes the picture in her mind. Generally he takes her hand but contact is not necessary. Occasionally he rails, especially when disturbed by noises from outside; but, as a rule, he succeds in reading her thought, even to minute details. After many examples had been given, I said to his daughter; "Suppose you try if he can get at a quotation." "Very well," she said. "I think of "To be or not to be." The moment he entered the room, he said: "This is not a scene—it's a quotation." Then, in less time than it takes to write it down, he went on: "Oh, yes—it's Hamlet's soliloquy." In this single instance, which I choose for its brevity, there might of course, have been prearrangement. But in many others collusion was out of the question: and my friend's name, were I to mention it, would banish all possible doubt of his good faith.

THOUGHT RADIATION.

Of course, this parlour game is on the face of it trivial enough; but it places beyond question the real existence of a large body of facts which "Uxley an' Tyndall an' that lot" declared to be no facts, and dogmatically attributed to jugglery. In so far as they did so, they were rather stupidly wrong; for even in those days the reality of hypnotism was clearly established, and that alone was sufficient to show that their theory of causation did not cover the whole field. On the other hand, such phenomena as I have been describing seem to tell against, rather than for, the spiritualistic hypothesis. The wider the range of thought-radiation (shall we call it?) between living brain and brain, the less necessity is there to assume the intervention of disembodied intelligences.

Sir Oliver Lodge would no doubt reply "tions" on record which it is impossible to attribute to any interaction between living brains—communications in which not only the knowledge but the individual character of some deceased person is clearly apparent. Well, it may be so; but here there are very large possibilities of illusion: In the current "Fortnightly Review" that acute thinker, Maurice Maeterlinck, opens an investigation of the spiritualistic evidences. I cannot, of course, anticipate his conclusions; but he points to two very curious circumstances. Firstly, it is only with persons recently dead that communications occur which have any semblance of authenticity. Spirits seem to fade out as they recede in time. Secondly, even when communication appears to be proceeding with the utmost freedom and facility, the spirits seem to have nothing to say worth saying. They can tell where the lost key of a cash-box is to be found, but they give us no key to any nobler mystery. Though many travellers are now alleged to have returned, the undiscovered country remains as undiscovered as ever. To those who are keen on exploring it, this must be rather discouraging.

HOW DIVINES DIFFER ABOUT SHAW.

THREE STRIKING CRITICISMS.

CHARGE OF BLASPHEMY.

"Shocked? Not the least in the world!" confessed the Rev. Thomas Yates, the well-known pastor of Kensington Congregational Chapel, when a "Daily News" interviewer asked him for his opinions of "Androcles."

"I enjoyed Mr. Shaw's challenging and stimulating play from start to finish, and don't know when I have laughed so much as I did at that most delightful lion," he added.

The charge of blasphemy made against the play was dismissed by Mr. Yates as "too stupid to combat"; and, as to the accusation of irreverence, he declared: "Those who make it seek artificiality instead of human nature in the early Christians. Mr. Shaw's martyrs are human beings with a sense of humour, and Ferrovius is one of those characters who find meekness an almost impossible virtue. But where is the irreverence of such a statement expressed in dramatic form?"

A BAFFLING CHANGE OF KEY.

"As for the charge of triviality," Mr. Yates went on, "I think Mr. Shaw must answer that himself. The play opens with such uproarious farce that he can hardly expect the audience to readjust its attitude for the reception of the serious passages which come later. Mind, I don't say I wasn't entertained by the farce. I was—highly! But such a rapid change of key is baffling, and if Mr. Shaw's audience failed to take him seriously when he was in earnest he has only himself to blame.

"For the rest," concluded Mr. Yates, "I can only repeat that, though I consider anything like a gibe at what is great and good utterly intolerable, I saw nothing of the kind in 'Androcles.' Shaw's rapier thrusts seem to me to be directed rather at modern conventions than at Christianity.

"And even if this were not so—please note this particularly—even if Shaw were guilty in 'Androcles' of all the worst charges brought against him, I protest that I prefer a direct challenge to the power and reality of the Christian religion to that sickly exploitation of Christianity for theatrical purposes of which 'The Sign of the Cross' was a nauseous example."

"A SPIRIT OF SNEERING."

A very different Free Church view of the play was expressed by the Rev. Morgan Gibbon, of Stamford Hill Congregational Church.

"I like fun as well as anybody," he informed the interviewer. "I neither set up to be a spoil sport nor a censor of morals, but I do object very strongly to the atmosphere of Shaw's play. I don't for a moment say that there is either overt or expressed blasphemy, but there is undoubtedly a spirit of sneering throughout, and I consider that, in George Elliot's words, Shaw is guilty in 'Androcles' of the greatest sin of the day, namely 'depreciation of the moral currency.'"

"Does not Shaw himself call his play a fable?" asked Mr. Gibbon, "Well, I am an authority on fables, and I perfectly understand and emphatically controvert the moral of this one. The play seems to me to be a consistent whole, and like 'Major Barbara,' it ends in the defeat of Christianity by the 'man of blood and iron.'"

THE MARTYRS AVENGED.

"If I were a Roman," added Mr. Gibbon, "I should be seriously annoyed by 'Androcles' whereas as a Christian, I can only feel that the martyrs are amply avenged by the undoubted poverty of the play. The acting is splendid; the play too poor to upset oneself about!"

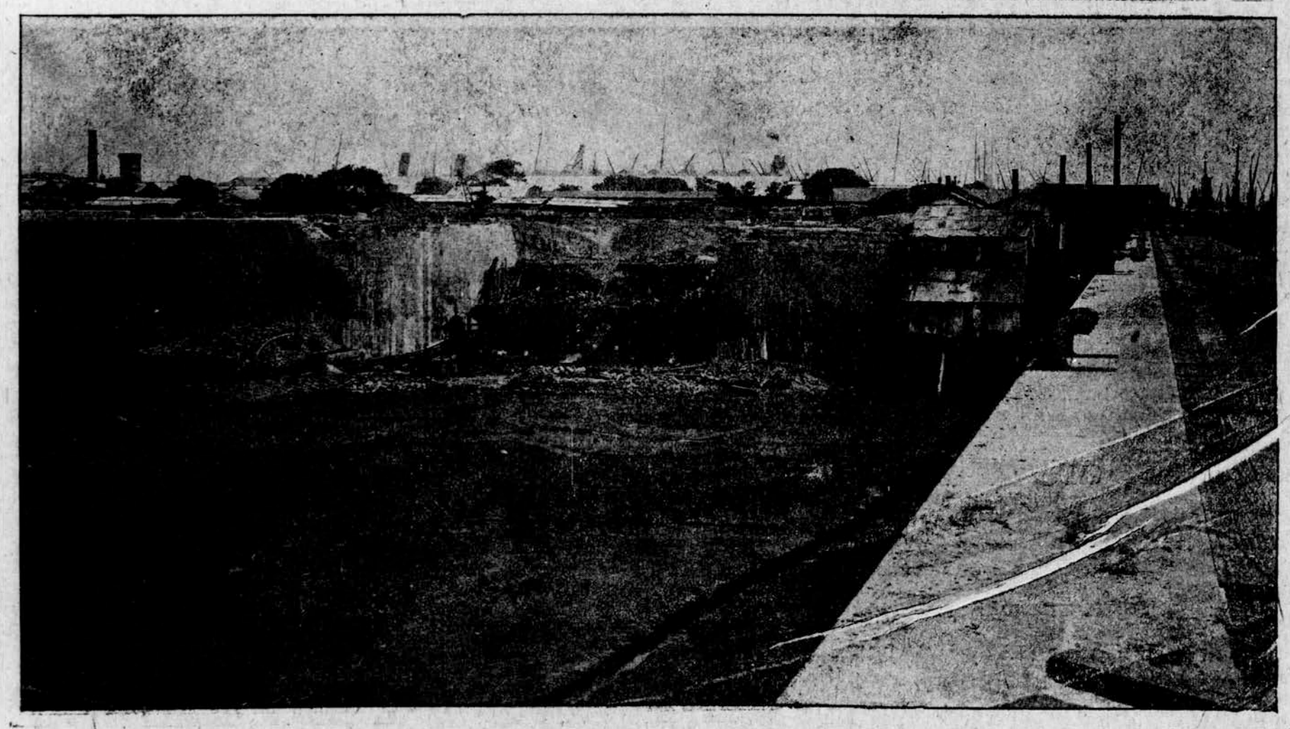
Yet another view was given by the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, of the Baptist Union. "In my judgment," he said, "Mr. Shaw entirely misrepresents the faith and bearing of the early Christian martyrs. Apart from this, however, his attempt to blend the thoughts and emotions of that great and heroic time with uproarious mirth and comedy inevitably results in flippancy, and sometimes in profanity."

A public meeeting will be held at Zoaba's Temple Thakurdwar to-morrow at 4 p.m., to protest against the Bombay Municipality erecting public latrines and urinals on the site of the reclaimed well next door to Shenvi's Thakurdwar Temple.

WEST WALL OF DOCK.

Showing twenty-five 35 cwt. cranes.

COMMUNICATION WITH VICTORIA DOCK.



Showing entrance to communicating passage.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

(DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.)

CLEAR CHICKEN GIBLET SOUP.
FISH SOUFFLE.
COLD RAGOUT OF FOWL.
CHESTERFIELD FILLETS OF BEEF.
COLD SAVOURY PANCAKES (BROOKLANDS.)
SNOW EGGS IN A MOULD.

Fowl As. 12; Beef As. 8; Fish As. 6; Eggs. As. 7; Vegetables As. 5; Potatoes As. 2; Odds and Ends As. 4; Total Rs. 2-12.

CLEAR GIBLET SOUP. (FOWL.)

Use all the giblets and the feet well scalded and scraped, but reserve the liver which may be used for some savoury dish during the day. Chop them quite small and set them in sufficient cold water, and bring slowly to the boil; let them boil for 2 or 3 hours, skimming the while. Now add any mixed vegetables liked, with pepper salt etc., to taste. Let all simmer for another hour or so and then strain; clear and serve with vermicelli or semolina.

FISH SOUFFLE.

Finely mince the raw fish with two anchovies or some redfish, then pound all and rub through a sieve. Make a panada with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together and some fish broth made from the bones and trimmings, enough to make a thick paste which must be cooked till it comes clean away from the sides of the pan. Mix in with this when cooled, the pounded fish, a wineglassful of white sance, made from the fish broth, salt, pepper a drop or two of onion juice and the yolks of three eggs. Just at the last add the whites of the eggs already beaten to a stiff froth. Butter a plain mould, fill it only two-thirds up, cover with butter-paper and steam it for three-fourths of an hour. Turn it out and mask it with any good fish sauce made from the fish broth.

COLD RAGOUT OF FOWL.

Braise the fowl with an onion and carrot, pepper and salt and add a little butter; when cooked set it to get quite cold. Meanwhile make a very good and well flavoured white sauce to which some gelatine has been added, with a little undiluted preserved milk, and with this coat the joints of the fowl, coating them again and again to make a thick covering. It is essential for the success of this that the sauce should be very good; the reserved liver may be used for this by being pounded and mixed with the sauce. Serve the masked joints on a salad of any cold mixed vegetables over which a mixture of oil, lime juice, pepper, salt, sugar, and onion juice has been poured just before serving.

FILLET OF BEEF A LA CHESTERFIELD.

Cut a thick fillet of the beef, make a deep incision on one side and in this put two or three bearded oysters; rub with oil and pepper, and broil over a clear fire for 35 minutes and serve with a clear brown glace sauce and water-cress.

COLD SAVOURY PANCAKES (BROOKLANDS.)

Make some small pancakes the size of a very small teasaucer; spread them with a cold tomato puree and a little mayonnaise sauce; roll them up and serve with grated cheese.

SNOW EGGS IN A MOULD.

Butter a round mould well and dust it thickly with castor sugar. Whip the whites of four eggs to a stiff forth adding by degrees two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar flavoured with drops of essence squeezed from the peel of a fresh orange. Fill the mould with this and steam it very gently for ½ of an hour; turn it out and serve it with a fruit syrup sauce made from fresh fruit of jam; in the latter case add a little lime juice to counteract the great sweetness.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

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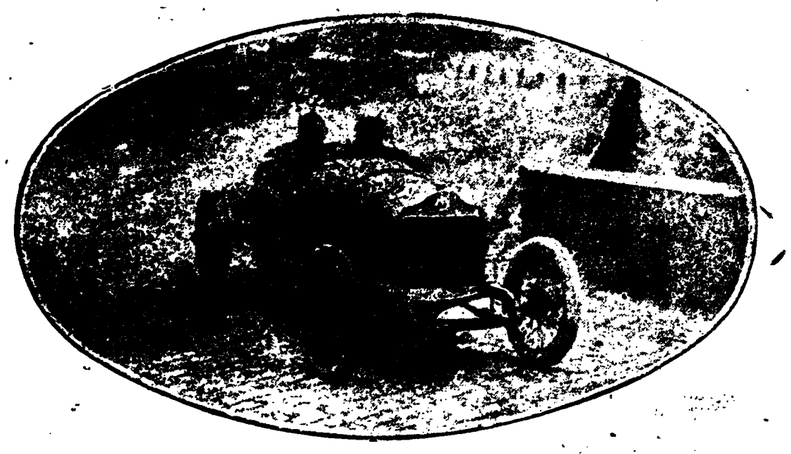

MINERVA'S HARVEST IN 5 MONTHS.

WINTER CUP of SWEDEN.

(23-26 February, 1913).

Reliability Trials organised by the Royal Automobile Club of Sweden (8th year) on 1,187 kilometers (about 737 miles) of **rough roads and hills covered with snow and ice,** with 68 starters belonging to the best makes of Europe and America. **(Two Minerva's taking part.)**

GRAND PRIX of SPAIN.

(18th June, 1913).

Reliability Trials organised by the Automobile Club of Spain on the circuit of Guadarrana (309 kilometers-192 miles). (One Minerva taking part.)

ALPENFAHRT.

(22-29 June, 1913).

Reliability Trials of 2,800 kilometers (about 1,740 miles) in the Austrian Alps, 47 starters (Two Minervas taking part.)

SUMMER CUP of SWEDEN.

(20-27 June, 1913).

Very hard trials organised by the Automobile Club of Sweden on the circuit Stockholm—Goteborg—Ronneby—Falun and back (2,000 kilometers—1,243 miles),

GROOSFURSTIN VIKTORIA-FAHRT.

(8-14 July, 1913).

Trials for Reliability and Hill Climbing, as per formula of Gaillon, organised by the Automobile Club of Sweden and the Baltic, on 2,000 kilometers—1,243 miles of roughest roads. **(One Minerva taking part.)**

MINERVA. { **KNIGHT ENGINE**

1st & 2nd Prize

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Wins brilliantly the **Cup for Reliability,** offered by the Minister of War.

MINERVA. { **KNIGHT ENGINE**

Wins the **Cup of the Automobile Club of Trieste** (Mr. S. De Jough without penalty) and the **Cup of the Automobile Club of Upper Austria** (Mr. Quidenus.)

MINERVA. { **KNIGHT ENGINE**

Wins the **Summer Cup** and the **Gold Medal of H. M. the KING of Sweden.**

MINERVA. { **KNIGHT ENGINE**

26 H. P. 1912 model. **FIRST PRIZE** against one 60 H. P. of another make 2nd Prize, and a 50 H. P. 3rd Prize.

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TELEPHONE "1717."

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